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1931-1932

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Department of Agriculture

KIRCHHOFF'S

Gardening Guide

1930
1931



HEYDT

P. O. Box 6786

Cor. Jeppe & Loveday Streets

JOHANNESBURG

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NOTICE—This Catalogue cancels all Price Lists previously issued by us.

Suggestions to Customers

Our constant aim is to make the highest quality the first consideration, and next to put our Prices as low as Good Seed can be sold.

WHEN BEST TO ORDER.—Kindly send us your General Order as **Early as Possible**. By having your Seeds on hand, you will be ready to plant when conditions are just right. Then keep sending during the season for any other Seeds you may need or for more of the same if necessary.

HOW BEST TO ORDER.—Please use our Order Sheet herewith. Particular care is essential to have Name, Post Office, Station, District, &c., **distinctly and very plainly** written on **each and every order** or letter sent us; also give full forwarding instructions. To avoid mistakes please do not write letters on same sheet as orders.

CASH WITH ORDER.—It is necessary that each Order be accompanied with the Cash. **We send no goods C.O.D.** (collect on delivery) **nor do we give credit**; this rule is imperative, as it saves much confusion, delay, or annoyance. To avoid small balances, the full amount of order should be remitted. Any excess of payment we will return with invoice. We guarantee to fill your Order satisfactorily.

DELIVERY.—Every Order, however large or small, is carefully filled by a competent well-trained staff and, as a rule, forwarded with dispatch after it reaches our office. We take much pride in promptness and accuracy in filling orders. We make no charge for packing and pack as lightly as is consistent with safety, so as to reduce cost of carriage. Our prices include Free Delivery by Post or Rail (at our option) within the **Union of South Africa, South-West Africa, and Portuguese East Africa** of all Seeds in packets (Beans, Peas, and Farm Seeds excepted) to the value of 5/- and upwards when **Cash accompanies Order**. All Orders under 5/- value, or Orders for Beans, Peas, Farm Seeds, and Garden Implements, &c., likewise all Orders from Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, or any place where postage is higher than the Union rates, must include full amount of postage. When postage is not provided for as required, Orders will be modified accordingly and Customers can re-order the deficiency. **No Accounts will be opened** for small sums or balances resulting from short remittances.

SEEDS BY PARCEL POST.—Rates of Postage are as follows:—

For the **Union**, for **South-West Africa**, and for **Portuguese East Africa**—

Parcels weighing up to 4 oz., 2d.—Parcels weighing up to 8 oz., 4d.—Parcels weighing up to 1 lb., 6d.

—For every additional lb. or fraction thereof 6d.

For **Rhodesia (South)**, 1/1 per lb. or fraction thereof

For **Rhodesia (North)**, 1/3 per lb. or fraction thereof

For **Bechuanaland Protectorate**, 1/ per lb. or fraction thereof

{ NOTE.—Where an odd lb. is ordered under these rates, **Gross weight** will be sent in order to save postage.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—We can personally recommend the seeds offered in this catalogue as being the best of their respective kinds, and customers may purchase them with the fullest confidence as to their reliability and high quality; but while we exercise the utmost care to have everything pure and reliable, we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, growth, purity, productiveness, or any other matter connected with any Seed we send out, and will not in any way be responsible for the crop or failure of crop.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—If you have changed or intend to change your address, please let us know that we may correct it in our books, so that our Catalogues may be mailed to your new address as issued.

WHY
WE SHOULD
BE YOUR
SEEDSMEN?

WE DEAL IN SEEDS ONLY, and our sole aim is to get the VERY BEST. To do THIS ONE THING WELL absorbs our whole time and attention, and is the sole reason why we do not handle Trees, Shrubs, Plants, or other Nursery lines. If you want the
— BEST SEEDS UNDER THE SUN —
you must get Kirchhoff's. We know you want the best; that is why you should send us your Order.

FINALLY a Word about Our Catalogue.—We have made many changes in an effort to make it better than ever, and we hope our Customers will find it a pleasure to peruse those pages from cover to cover. Whether you expect to plant a small bed, a garden, or a number of fields, we trust your efforts will be—in the words of some of our Customers—“gloriously satisfactory.”

Faithfully yours,

Seed Stores and Offices—

Cor. Jeppe & Loveday Sts.

Tel. Address—“Kirchhoffs” Johannesburg.

Phone—4048 Central.

F. KIRCHHOFF & CO.

P.O. Box 6786,

JOHANNESBURG

NOTE.—If you have no use for this Seed List, we shall esteem it a favour if you will kindly hand it to a friend to whom it may be of service

It is respectfully requested that ALL ORDERS be accompanied with Remittance to avoid the necessity of booking and very often the trouble of rendering and even re-rendering Accounts several times, to our loss and probable annoyance to Customers.

KIRCHHOFF'S For Successful Gardens VEGETABLE SEEDS



OUR VEGETABLE SEED DEPARTMENT embraces only such varieties as are desirable or of known value. The List has been carefully selected, and descriptions are chiefly derived from our experience and observations, extending over more than thirty-five years. We have endeavoured to make them as accurate and helpful as possible to aid the purchaser in making selections. The Cultural Directions, while reliable, will not apply in every detail to the extreme sections of South Africa, as the times mentioned are approximate only and vary according to climatic conditions and districts.

 **YOU CANNOT GET BETTER SEEDS AT ANY PRICE** 

as the growth of all Seeds is carefully tested before sending out, and Customers ordering from us may rely on being supplied with the best and newest varieties, all of good growing quality.

**Choice Collections
of Vegetable Seeds**

— Your Own Selection —

12	PACKETS	5/6
—	FOR —	
5	PACKETS	11/=
—	FOR —	
50	PACKETS	21/=
—	FOR —	

**NETT CASH
WITH ORDER.**

**Post Free
to any
part of
the Union.**

Each Packet is full-sized, the same as you would get if each was ordered separately.

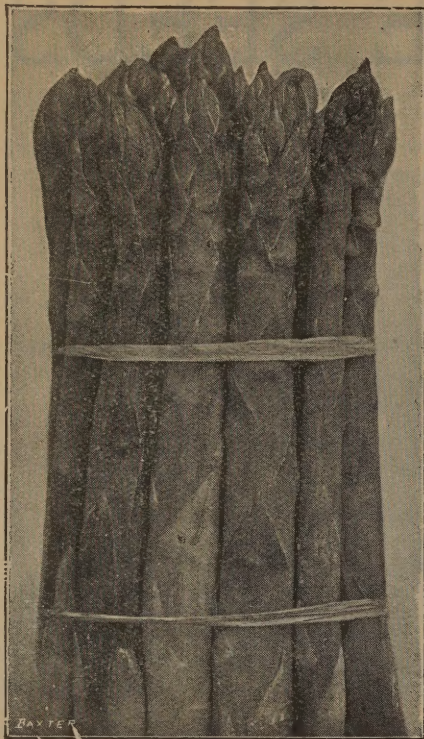
If Peas, Beans, or Sweet Corn are ordered, 2d. per packet should be added for Extra Postage.

Special Quotations on Larger Quantities are gladly given to Corporations, Merchants, Market Gardeners, and Florists.—Write us!

If Beans are ordered by Mail, please add 2d. per packet or 6d. per lb. for Postage to your Order, When an odd pound is ordered, Gross Weight only (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage. For places outside the Union, see Postal Rates inside Front Cover.

Artichoke

(ARTISJOKKEN)



ASPARAGUS—COLOSSAL

Sow in tins or beds from September to December about 1 inch deep. Transplant seedlings into rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 2 to 3 feet apart in the row. Soak the seed 24 hours in warm water before sowing. Deep rich soil is best suited. It is a perennial, but requires re-sowing every 2 or 3 years.

Large Green Globe.—The largest and best flavoured of all Artichokes. Flower heads green and nearly round, of which the scales and bottom are eaten, either boiled or raw as a salad, or used for pickling when still in an undeveloped state. Per pkt. 6d.

ALL SEEDS listed in this Catalogue are of the highest quality obtainable and Kirchhoff's reputation stands behind them.

Don't use any but the Best Seeds and you have the secret of success.

Asparagus

(ASPERSIE of ASPERGE)

manent beds, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure; the richer the better. Set the roots in rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 1 foot apart in the rows, the crown of the root should be 4 to 6 inches below the surface of the ground. Never cut too closely. A sprinkling of salt and a dressing of fresh wood ashes and manure after plants die down each year is advisable.

Colossal.—Very vigorous, large, strong white shoots of excellent quality. Per pkt. 6d.

Broad Beans (TUIN of BOERBONE)

1 lb. will sow about 50 feet.

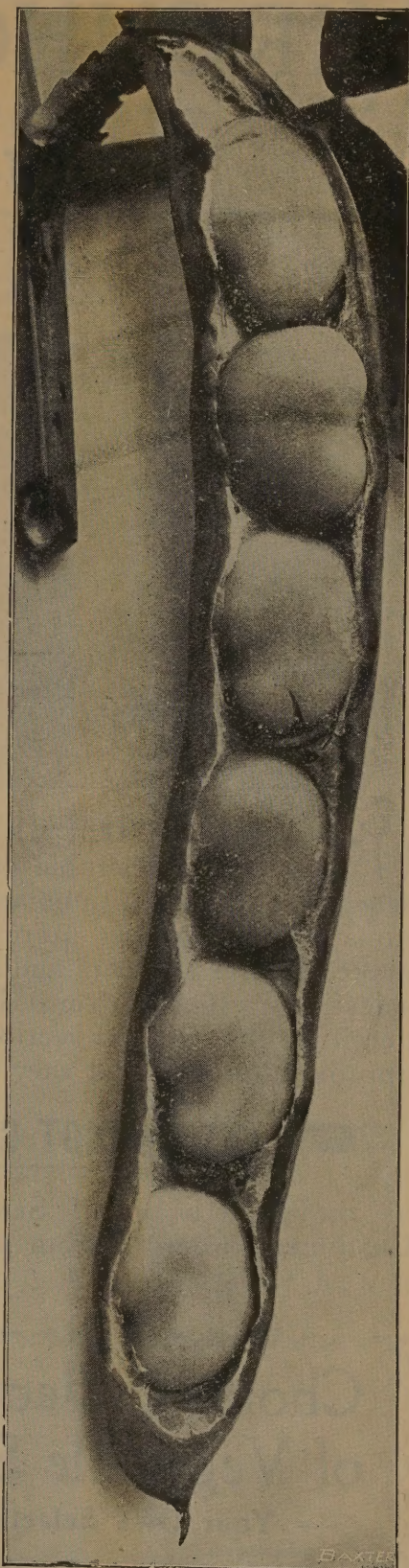
May be sown in autumn and in early spring. Sow in drills about 2 feet apart, the Beans about 4 to 5 inches apart in the rows and about 2 inches deep. Break off the tops when bloom shows well, which will encourage them to set their pods. Succeed best in well-manured soil.

Hang-Down Extra Long Pod.—Unsurpassed for size, quality, and productivity. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

Kindly add 2d. per packet or 6d. per lb. for Postage to your Order.

Where an odd pound is ordered, **gross weight** (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage.

WHEN YOU BUY KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS you don't indulge in a speculation; you invest in a certainty; there is no doubt about the results. You buy the BEST SEEDS which the world produces. TESTED for Germination and GUARANTEED as regards Purity.




HANG-DOWN EXTRA LONG POD

Buy Kirchhoff's Seeds

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.

WHEN REMITTING STAMPS, PLEASE WRAP THEM IN OILED PAPER, if possible, to prevent their sticking together or to the Order.

WHEN SENDING MONEY TO US . .

 Please remit Amounts up to 21s. by Postal Orders.

The Fees for which are—

1d.	for Sums from 6d. up to 2s. 6d. inclusive
2d.	" 3s. " 10s. 6d. "
3d.	" 11s. " 15s. "
4d.	" 15s. 6d. " 21s. "

Write in Ink our Name and Address on space provided on Postal Order. This is the cheapest, safest, and most convenient method of remitting by mail.

STAMPS ARE ONLY ACCEPTED FOR SUMS BELOW 1s.

Amounts above 21s. should be sent by Money Order or Bank Draft, or when by Cheque 6d. should be added for exchange.

Our terms are **STRICTLY CASH WITH THE ORDER**, as we do not open book accounts for small orders, and can only send to the value of the money received.

All Orders for Seeds (**IN PACKETS ONLY**) of 5s. value and upwards which do not include heavy Seeds such as Peas, Beans, Farm Seeds, or Horticultural Requisites, &c., are sent Post Free to any place in the Union of South Africa when Cash accompanies Order.

All Orders of a smaller value than 5s., and all Orders containing Peas, Beans, Farm Seeds, or Horticultural Requisites, &c., and all Orders from places outside the Union where Postage is higher than the Union rates, must include Postage.

Wholesale Orders Postage or Railage Extra.

When Postage is not provided for in the remittance as required, orders will be modified accordingly.


PLEASE NOTE.—Agricultural Parcel Post rates do NOT apply to our Seeds.

Customers are respectfully asked to bear in mind that the labour and expense of booking and collecting small amounts is so great that in cases where Cash is not sent with the Order no notice of same can be taken.

KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS, P.O. Box 6786, JOHANNESBURG.

Make Postal and Money Orders or Cheques payable to F. KIRCHHOFF & CO.

COIN SHOULD ONLY BE SENT BY REGISTERED LETTER.
PLEASE DO NOT CROSS POSTAL OR MONEY ORDERS.

 Before making out your Order please read carefully our "SUGGESTIONS TO CUSTOMERS," inside front cover.

Telephone—No. 4048, Central.

To Kirchhoff's Seed Store

P.O. BOX 6786.

Johannesburg

Cor. Jeppe & Loveday Sts.

Date.....19.....

Please send me the goods mentioned in this Order Form.

All Orders for Seeds (in Packets only) of 5/ value and upwards which do not include heavy seeds such as Peas, Beans, Farm Seeds, &c., are sent Post Free to any place in the Union of South Africa, when Cash accompanies Order.

All Orders of a smaller value than 5/-, and all Orders containing Peas, Beans, Farm Seeds, or Horticultural Requisites, &c., and all Orders from places **outside** the Union, where Postage is **higher** than the Union rates, **must include Postage**, or Order will be reduced proportionately.

per (State here how to be sent)

to
 Your Name
 (in full, plainly written). Ladies will please put the prefix Miss or Mrs.

Rank or Profession.....

Post Office.....

P.O. Box.....

Street.....

Farm.....

County, District, or Colony

Nearest Station _____

Please notify us when changing residence, giving new as well as old address.

in payment for which I enclose:—

Postal Order $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Please} \\ \text{do not} \end{array} \right) \pounds \dots\dots\dots$

Money Order $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{cross} \\ \text{these.} \end{array} \right\}$

Bank Draft - -

Bank Note - - -

Cheque - - - - -

(Add 6d. for Exchange)

Stamps - - - - -

(For Sums below 1s.)


Coin - - - - -

(Can only be sent by Registered _____)

Total - - £.....

Cash must in all cases be sent with Order, but Coin should not be enclosed except the Letter be Registered.



 Please write only one variety on a line, naming the Quantity, Full Name of Variety, and Price. Any necessary correspondence should be written on a separate sheet. In case we are out of article ordered, we shall use our best judgment in substituting, if possible, a similar variety, unless directed to the contrary.

[illegible]

The postage on parcels in the UNION, for SOUTH-WEST AFRICA, and for PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA is 2d. for the first 4 ounces,—4d. for parcels up to 8 ounces,—and 6d. for parcels up to 1 pound;—for every additional pound or fraction thereof, 6d.

For RHODESIA (SOUTH) is. id. For RHODESIA (NORTH) is. 3d. and for BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE, is. for every pound or fraction thereof. Kindly add amount of postage to your order.

PLEASE NOTE.—Agricultural Parcel Post rates do NOT apply to our Seeds.

1930-1931

ARE YOUR WANTS LARGE OR SMALL, we can please you with the Best Seeds, the Best Service, at the Lowest Consistent Price.

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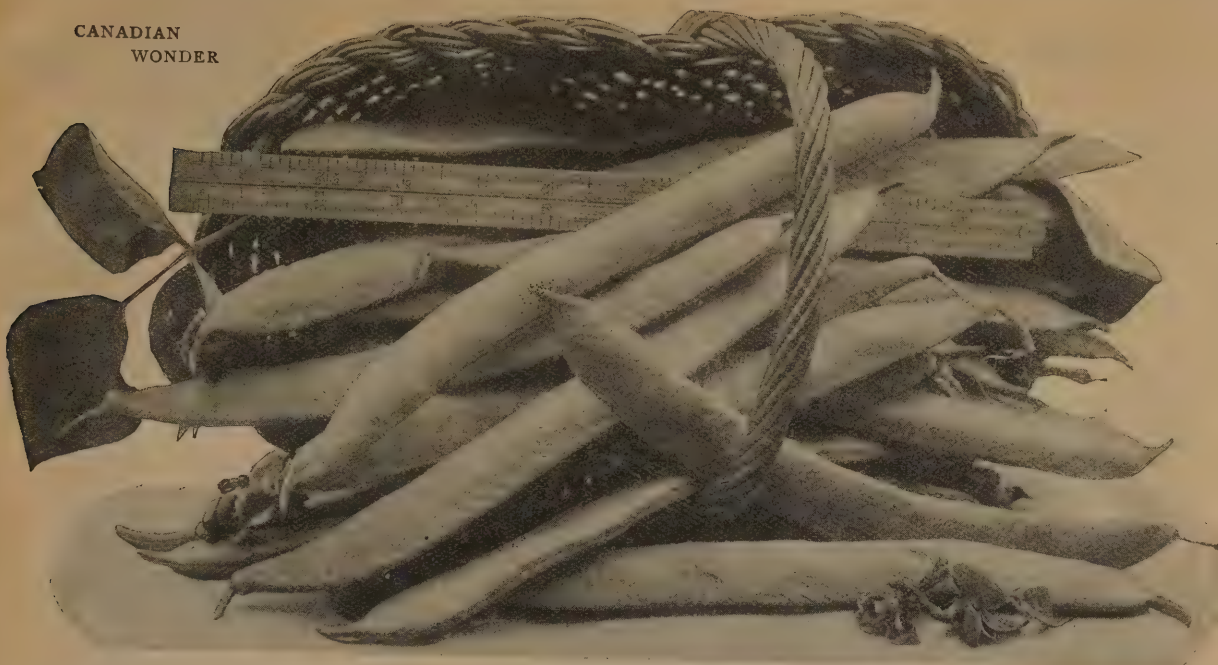
Kirchhoff's Seed Store

P. O. Box 6786

Johannesburg

::: THEY GROW BETTER ::: THEY YIELD BETTER :::

CANADIAN
WONDER



Dwarf French or Bush Beans STAMBOONTJIES

1 lb. to about 50 feet of row.

Beans should not be planted before the ground becomes warm and when frost has ended, say from the middle of September to early in February. The soil should be rich and mellow. Sow in rows about 15 to 18 inches apart, the beans 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows and about 2 inches deep. Keep soil well stirred and the rows free from weeds. Never cultivate when the plants are in bloom, as it prevents the flowers from setting pods, or pick beans when foliage is wet, as it may cause blight or rust. For a succession plant every two weeks.

Stringless Green Pod.—Early, vigorous and productive. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, thick, round, and fleshy; dark green in colour, strictly stringless, tender and brittle. Quality extra fine. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 2/-

Case Knife (*Snijbone*).—Best of the FLAT-podded varieties. Pods are of large size, 7 to 8 inches long, thick, flat, slightly fibrous; light green, brittle, and fine for "Snaps." Beans flat and ivory white. Pkt. 6d.; lb. 2/-

Canadian Wonder.—The most largely planted variety of French Beans in South Africa. Showy rich green pods about 8 to 9 ins. long, with more or less string; solid, meaty, and of good flavour. Beans a rich mahogany red. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

Yellow Podded Wax or "Butter" Bean.

—Pods are broad, flat, and fleshy, averaging 6 to 7 inches in length, and make the finest show on the market or table on account of their rich lemon-yellow colour and straight handsome shape. Strictly stringless, free from fibre, brittle, and of an exquisitely rich "butter" flavour. Seeds are black. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 2/-

Victory.—In value, distinction, merit, and sterling worth this bean is a wonder. Pods are beautifully rich green, of immense size, thick, broad, and meaty, and unsurpassed for quality and productiveness. Splendid for private use, for market or exhibition. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 2/-



STRINGLESS GREEN POD

Add 2d. per pkt. or 6d. per lb. for Postage to your Order.

If Beans are ordered by Mail, please add 2d. per packet or 6d. per lb. for Postage to your Order. Where an odd pound is ordered, Gross Weight only (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage. For places outside the Union, see Postal Rates inside Front Cover.

Pole or Runner Beans

— RANK of KLIMBONE — *1 lb. for about 100 poles.*

Use 8 feet poles, placing them about 3½ to 4 feet apart in the rows each way. Plant 6 to 8 beans around each pole about 2 inches deep, and when well started thin out to 3 or 4 plants to a pole. Pinch off the ends when plants over-run top of the poles. Runner Beans may also be sown near a fence or building and trained on strong strings or trellises. Do not plant before the soil is thoroughly warm.

Everbearing.—Vines are strong and climb well and bear an enormous crop of beautiful silvery-green pods, which are tender, crisp, stringless, and of the highest quality. Best Runner Beans for either the home garden or the market. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 2/-

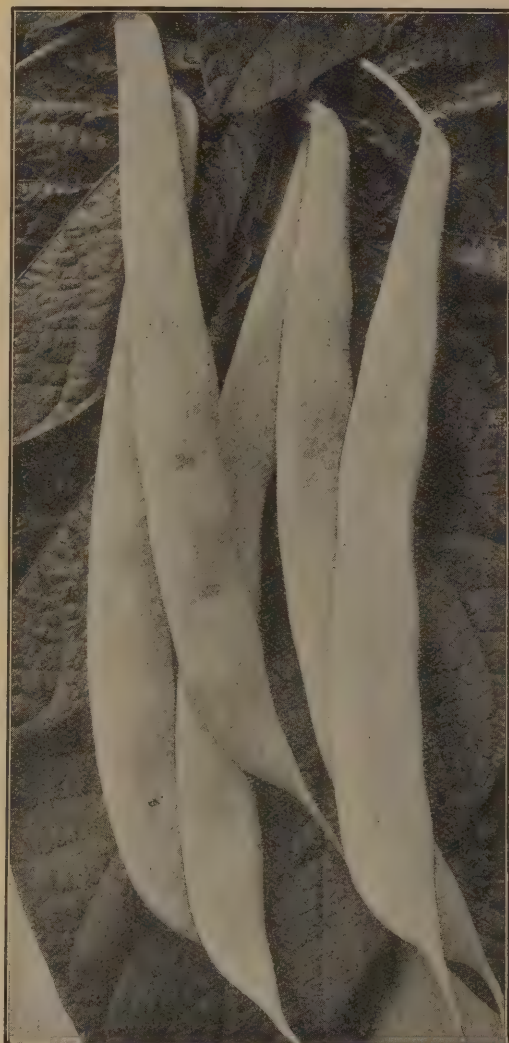
Scarlet Runners.—A great favourite not only as an ornamental climber but for the delicious edible pods which succeed the bright scarlet pea-shaped sprays of bloom. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6

Abundance.—Undoubtedly the best of all Pole or Runner Beans and a marvel of continued productiveness. The pods hang in great clusters from top to the bottom of the vine and can be gathered by the handful; they are very large, 10 to 12 inches in length, of a beautiful rich green colour, plump, broad, and almost solid meat, meltingly tender and of superb flavour when cooked. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 2/6 (*crop very short*).

Kindly add 2d. per pkt. or 6d. per lb. for Postage to your Order.

Where an odd pound is ordered, **gross weight** (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage.

Lima Beans *1 lb. to about 50 feet of row*



YELLOW PODDED WAX OR "BUTTER" BEAN

Being tender and seed liable to rot in the ground if it is cold, Lima Beans can only be planted when all danger of frost is over and the soil thoroughly warm. Sow in light rich soil in drills 2 feet apart, the beans about 4 to 6 inches apart and about 2 inches deep, with the eye downward.

Burpee's Bush.—

Plants large and vigorous, about 2 feet high and extremely prolific. Pods 4 to 4½ inches long, containing 3 to 4 beans, which are large, thick, meaty, and of most excellent quality. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 2/-

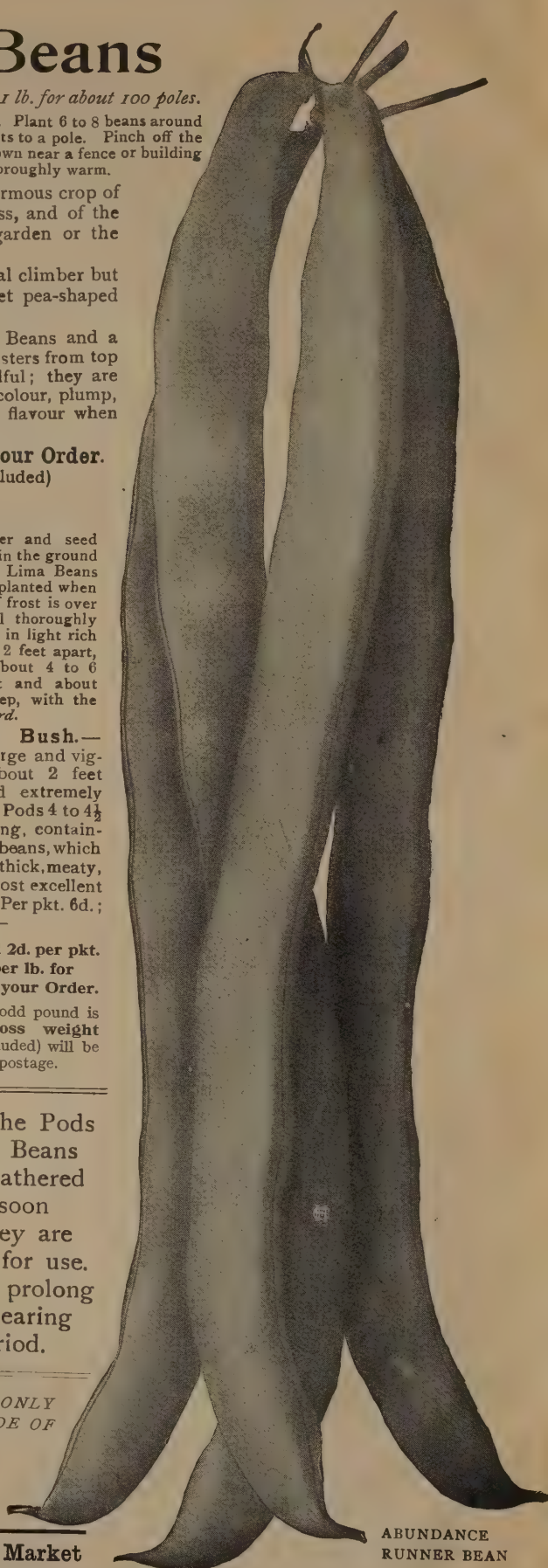
Kindly add 2d. per pkt. or 6d. per lb. for Postage to your Order.

Where an odd pound is ordered, **gross weight** (packing included) will be sent to save postage.

Keep the Pods
of all Beans
well gathered
as soon
as they are
ready for use.
It will prolong
the bearing
period.

WE SELL ONLY
ONE GRADE OF
SEEDS—

THE
VERY
BEST.



ABUNDANCE
RUNNER BEAN

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.

If Beans are ordered by Mail, please add 2d. per packet or 6d. per lb. for Postage to your Order. Where an odd pound is ordered, Gross Weight only (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage. For places outside the Union, see Postal Rates inside Front Cover.

::: THEY GROW BETTER ::: THEY YIELD BETTER :::

Garden Beet (ROOI of TUINBIETE)

BEET
EGYPTIAN



*Don't use
any
but the
Best
Seeds—
Kirchhoff's*

*The secret
of
success—
Sow
Kirchhoff's
Seeds*

The soil should be rather light and rich, but with no trace of recent fresh manure. Sow from August to April thinly in rows drawn 15 to 18 inches apart, making the drills about 1 inch deep, scattering the seed thinly. After sowing *firm the ground well* and keep the seed-bed moist. Thin out early to about 4 to 6 inches apart and keep free from weeds by frequent hoeing. Young Beet plants are superior to Spinach and Turnips for "greens."

Eclipse.—Roots smooth, globe-shaped, skin deep red, with sweet fine-grained flesh of a dark crimson colour zoned with pink. The Beet you want for market or table. A superior variety for canning. Pkt. 6d.



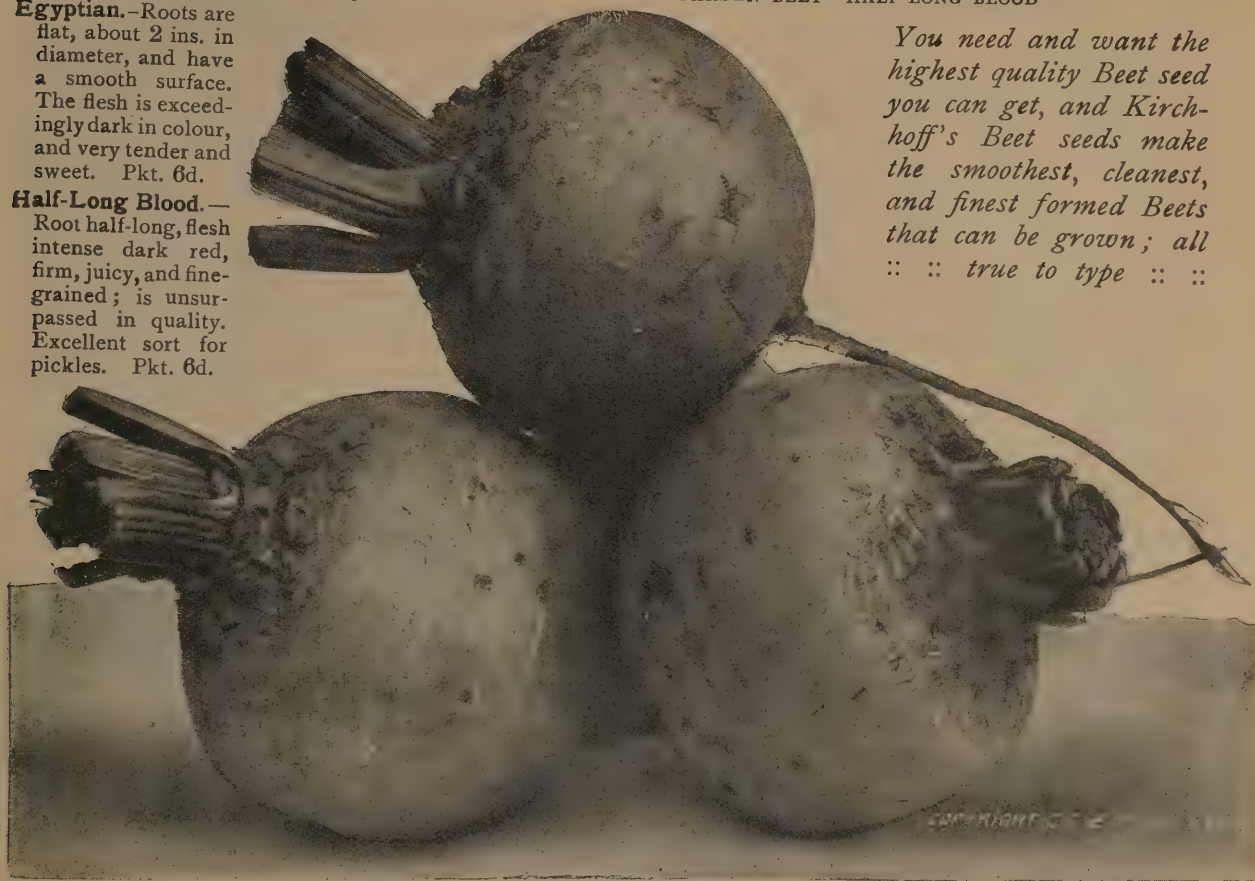
GARDEN BEET—HALF-LONG BLOOD

Crimson Globe.—A splendid Beet of perfect Turnip shape, skin blood-red; flesh deep dark red, with slightly darker zonings, almost approaching black; very crisp, tender, and sweet. Per pkt. 6d.

Egyptian.—Roots are flat, about 2 ins. in diameter, and have a smooth surface. The flesh is exceedingly dark in colour, and very tender and sweet. Pkt. 6d.

Half-Long Blood.—Root half-long, flesh intense dark red, firm, juicy, and fine-grained; is unsurpassed in quality. Excellent sort for pickles. Pkt. 6d.

*You need and want the
highest quality Beet seed
you can get, and Kirch-
hoff's Beet seeds make
the smoothest, cleanest,
and finest formed Beets
that can be grown; all
:: :: true to type :: ::*



GARDEN BEET—ECLIPSE

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and

DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—KIRCHHOFF'S.



MOSS CURLED BORECOLE

Borecole or Scotch Kale (BOEREKOOL)

Sow from January to April in beds about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep, and transplant into rows 2 feet apart, allowing 18 to 24 inches space between the plants in the row. Requires well-worked rich soil. Not in its best condition until touched by frost.

Moss Curled—Very densely crisped and curled rich green leaves. Fine for late autumn and winter use. Per pkt. 6d.

Broccoli (BROCOLI)

Greatly resembles Cauliflower, but is generally considered rather more hardy. Cultivate in same manner as Cauliflower.

Large White Mammoth.—Most valuable variety; heads fine and well protected and snow-white. Per pkt. 6d.

Brussels Sprouts (SPRUITKOOL)

Sow in beds from January to March $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep, and in rows 1 foot apart. Thin to 2 or 3 inches apart. When the plants are about 6 inches high set out in good soil every 18 inches in rows about 2 feet apart. The culture is the same as for Cabbage.

Matchless.—The most desirable variety in every way, stems growing about 30 ins. high and are thickly set with compact "sprouts," 1 to 2 inches in diameter, of greyish green colour. The "sprouts" are miniature cabbages growing closely on the stem of the plant, a small head being formed at each leaf-joint. Plants are hardy and considered the most delicately flavoured vegetable of the entire cabbage family. Per pkt. 6d.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS—MATCHLESS

A VEGETABLE GARDEN

Small or Large, is a profitable asset to every home, as it reduces the cost and makes for an improvement in living. Make the soil as rich as possible, keep it loose and fine and free from weeds. Should the weather be too dry, or other adverse conditions for the successful germination of the seeds prevail, do not be discouraged, but sow again, and if necessary even a third time. Gather the products of your garden as soon as ready and while young and tender. Give your garden proper care and attention and the results will more than repay.

New Customers

The purchase of no other merchandise is more important than that of Seeds; the wise gardener and planter has the harvest in view when he selects his Seedsman; his Seeds are the foundation of his crop; he requires the best Seeds that grow and the varieties that pay best. It has been our constant effort and study to ascertain what is best for our climate, what will succeed best, and where to grow our supplies. We have no hesitation in saying that our efforts have been successful. Leading Gardeners and Planters use our Seeds, knowing them to be the best.

WE SELL ONLY ONE GRADE OF SEEDS—ABSOLUTELY THE BEST

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.

1:: THEY GROW BETTER :: THEY YIELD BETTER ::

Cabbage (KOPKOOL)

Cabbage is a gross feeder and well repays heavy manuring and high culture. It is best to have three sowings made—one in July and August, one in November and December, and the main sowing from January to March. Sow in tins or prepared seed-beds in drills about 3 to 4 inches apart, dropping the seeds 5 or 6 to the inch. Thicker sowings mean spindling unhealthy plants. Cover the seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, firm the soil after covering, and then water the bed thoroughly.

Keep beds moist but not too wet. Thin out early, and when plants are well established set out in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, and about 2 feet apart in the row. Transplanting should be done, so far as possible, on cloudy days or just before a rain, and firm the soil around the plants; water freely in dry weather. Cultivate frequently and very shallow, as the roots come near the surface. Do not fertilize soil in seed-beds to make it any richer than the open ground in which crop is to be grown.

The SAVOY and RED CABBAGES are generally preferred for winter use, and their seed is therefore best sown from January to March.

Cape Spitzkool (Sugarloaf).—Stands pre-eminent as the finest Cabbage for South Africa; the conical heads, when matured, average 10 lbs. each and sometimes more. Unusually crisp and sweet and unexcelled in every way. Per pkt. 6d.

Mammoth.—Medium early; the plants are pale green in colour, and form large, round, very attractive heads. Thin ribbed, but hard and solid. If you want a big crop, grow this variety. Per pkt. 6d.

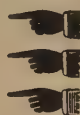
Main Crop.—A valuable early Cabbage; large round hard heads, of a light green colour, and of excellent quality; short stemmed; vigorous grower and yielder. In great demand both for home garden and market. Per pkt. 6d.

Castle.—The heads are a rich glossy green, uniform in size, sharply conical in shape and very solid. The quality is very superior, sweet, and tender. One of the best for either the market or kitchen garden, and a sure header. Per pkt. 6d.

CAPE
SPITZKOOL



THE
PLAIN
TRUTH.



Every ounce of our Cabbage Seeds is grown expressly for us under contract for seed purposes exclusively. All undersized poorly developed Cabbage Plants are destroyed, and only the finest, choicest, and most perfectly developed Cabbages are left to remain in the fields from which are selected

OUR SEEDS.

YOU CAN
RELY UPON
THEM.

MAMMOTH

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and

DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—KIRCHHOFF'S.



BRUNSWICK CABBAGE

CABBAGE—continued

Brunswick.—Large flat hard heads, of choice quality, short-stemmed. Well-known popular variety, and you will do well by planting it. Colour a rather dark green, holding up splendidly in transport. Per pkt. 6d.

Surehead.—Heads dark bluish green, large, broad, very solid, somewhat flattened on top and weigh from 10 to 15 lbs. each. Invaluable for the home garden and superior to all others for market use. Per pkt. 6d.

Prize Drumhead.—Sureness in heading and regularity in growth places this variety high in the list. Heads are large, hard, and heavy, and of a fine deep green colour. Quality very fine, and suitable alike for garden or field culture. Keeps well. Per pkt. 6d.

Red Cabbage (ROOIKOOL)

Red Rock.—Heads are large, hard, round, ball-shaped, very compact, and of an intense dark red colour throughout. Best variety of RED CABBAGE ever introduced; most desirable for table use, salads, and pickling. Pkt. 6d.



RED ROCK CABBAGE

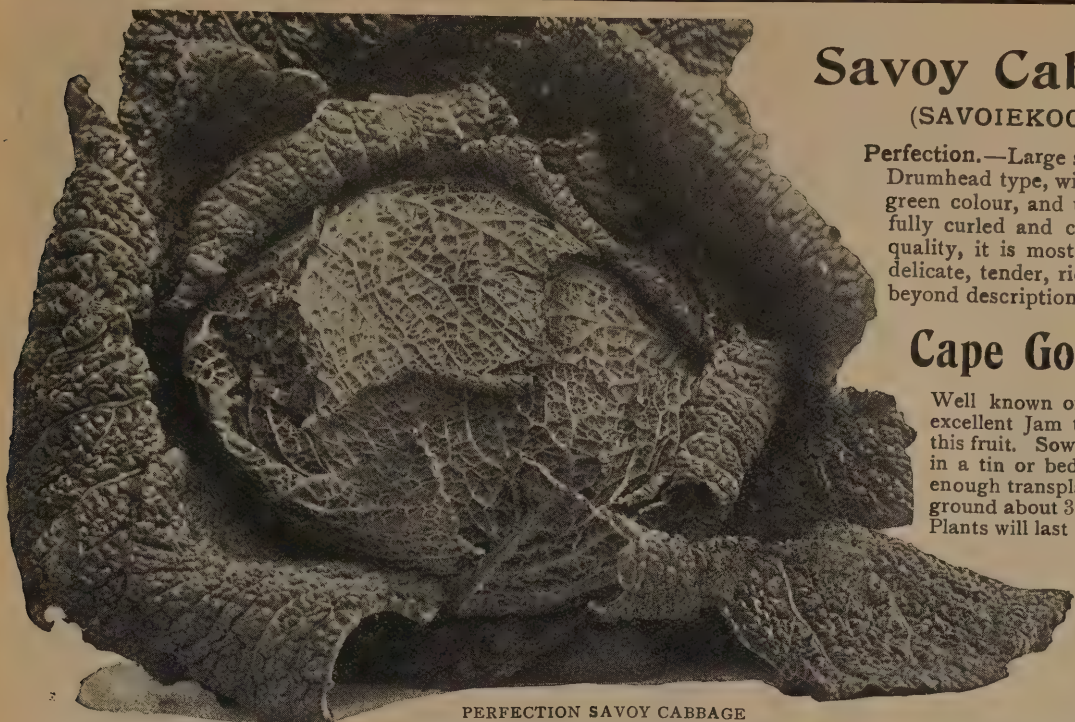
Chinese Cabbage

(PE-TSAI)

An exceptionally fine vegetable of the Cabbage family from China, growing like a Cos Lettuce, and when the outer leaves are stripped off, shows a picture of Lettuce and Celery combined. When well grown Pe-Tsai makes a head of about 15 ins. long and 4 to 5 ins. in diameter, blanching to a beautiful white. Very palatable when boiled quickly, minced, and seasoned with butter. May also be eaten raw as a salad, or boiled like Spinach. As Pe-Tsai is a cool-weather plant, sow seed like Red Cabbage or Savoy from January to March. Pkt. 6d.

CABBAGE and CAULIFLOWER Seedlings should never be left too long in the seed-beds or they will sustain too great a check in transplanting. To prevent bolting, transplant when seedlings are about 6 to 8 inches high.

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.



Savoy Cabbage

(SAVOIEKOOOL)

Perfection.—Large solid heads of the Drumhead type, with very deep rich green colour, and uniformly beautifully curled and crumpled. As to quality, it is most excellent, crisp, delicate, tender, rich, and delicious beyond description. Per pkt. 6d.

Cape Gooseberry

Well known on account of the excellent Jam that is made from this fruit. Sow the seed in spring in a tin or bed, and when large enough transplant into the open ground about 3 or 4 ft. each way. Plants will last several years; cut out the old wood every year.

Per pkt. 6d.

*Kirchhoff's
Seeds
have no equal*

PERFECTION SAVOY CABBAGE

Carrot

(GEEL WORTEL)

Carrots are not only one of the most wholesome of foods, supplying precious vitamins, but when half-grown are one of the greatest delicacies possible to place on the table. They grow best in a friable RICH AND FERTILE soil, which, however, should not be freshly manured. Seed should be sown thinly in drills about 12 to 15 inches apart; cover the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep and *press the soil firmly on the seed*; thin out gradually to 3 to 4 inches apart. Sow from August to March. Weed timely, thin out early and liberally, and hoe often and deeply between the rows.

Ox Heart.—Roots are $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide at top and taper to a 2-in. diameter at bottom. Length from 4 to 5 ins. Very free from core and of finest quality for table use. Both skin and flesh are of a highly coloured orange-red. Per pkt. 6d.

Chantenay.—Splendid rich orange-red; stump-rooted, 6 to 7 ins. long, broad at neck, narrowing gradually to a blunt end; fine for bunching, flesh fine-grained, splendid flavour; best Carrot grown, and very popular with market gardeners. Pkt. 6d.

Nantes.—Roots cylindrical, about 6 inches long; flesh a beautiful scarlet colour and almost coreless, sweet and tender. Excellent for the home garden. Per pkt. 6d.

Short Horn.—Very popular early table variety, stump-rooted, delicate and fine grained, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ins. long; skin orange-red. Per pkt. 6d.

Intermediate.—Very heavy yielder; valuable both for table use and for stock; well-grown roots average 8 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 inches in diam. at the shoulder; colour a rich orange throughout. Per pkt. 6d.

Altringham.—Roots are of large size, growing to 12 ins. in length and 3 ins. in diam.; smooth, fine-grained, and of deep orange colour; splendid for stock-feeding. Pkt. 6d.

White Belgian.—A very productive white-fleshed variety for stock-feeding, growing 12 to 16 inches in length. Per pkt. 6d.

CARROTS deserve a most general cultivation, as the young tender roots are excellent, stewed or boiled.

Make several sowings of our Carrot Seed, which has long held an unparalleled record for the superior crop it produces.



Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and

**DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—
KIRCHHOFF'S.**



Capsicum or Pepper (RISSIES of SPAANSE PEPPER)

As Pepper Seed does not germinate freely in a temperature of less than 65 degrees, the seed for earliest crop should be started in hot beds, in protected boxes or tins, etc., in August; further sowings may be made from September to November in the open ground in a prepared seed-bed. Prick out the young plants as soon as they can be handled; when about 3 inches high, and all danger of frost is over, set out into the open ground in rows about 2 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row. Do not grow sharp and mild peppers together—they will mix. Peppers require a light rich soil and a warm situation and some rich fertiliser stirred into the soil when the plants are about 6 inches high will be found very beneficial to the crop. As the plants begin to produce fruit, draw the earth up around the stem as a partial support.

Chinese Giant.—Fruits are about 3 to 4 inches in length and 2 to 3 inches in diameter and brilliant scarlet in colour when mature. Flesh thick and very mild, and fine for stuffing; makes excellent salads. Per pkt. 6d.

Sweet Neapolitan.—The ideal variety for the home and market garden. Very thick-meated large fruits, some 5 to 6 inches long by about 3 inches thick, of a beautiful rich glossy bright red colour. A splendid mild variety and of incalculable value to market gardeners and pickling establishments. Per pkt. 6d.

Long Red Cayenne.—Pods are slender, often curved and twisted, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. The colour is deep green when the fruit is young and bright red when fully ripe. Very hot and fiery in flavour, and largely used for pickling and for dried peppers. Per pkt. 6d.

Chili.—Plants are literally covered with bright red pods, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Extremely strong and pungent when ripe. Used for seasoning, sauces, and pickling. Fine dried for winter use. Per pkt. 6d.

THE COST OF SEEDS

is the smallest item of outlay in producing a crop. The digging and plowing, the raking or harrowing, planting, cultivation, and harvesting all cost more, and yet the

Quality of the Seeds is of the greatest importance.

The value of a crop is out of all proportion to the cost of the Seeds. A thoroughbred always costs more than a plug. Same is true of high-grade Seeds as compared to cheap Seeds—trash.

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.



CAULIFLOWER—EARLY ITALIAN GIANT

Cauliflower

(BLOMKOOL)

stunted. Harden off and set out plants during showery or dull weather in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and from 2 to 3 feet apart in the row. Water for a few days until established; cultivate thoroughly and often, and do not allow the young plants to become checked at any time for want of water; when heading, tie outside leaves loosely over the head to protect it from the sun.

Gilt Edge.—A first-class Cauliflower, producing quite early very large white firm heads of great solidity and highest quality. We commend this strain with the assurance that it will give entire satisfaction for market or private use. It will please you and pay you this year and every year. Per pkt. 6d.

Early Italian Giant.—The variety "par excellence" for South Africa. The pure white heads grow to a large size, are very solid and compact, and of robust habit and thoroughly protected by the foliage. Stems short and stout. It's exactly the Cauliflower you want, no matter whether you garden for market or for home use. It follows *Gilt Edge* in maturing. Per pkt. 6d.

Late Italian Giant.—This is a fine large heavy variety that matures about a month later than our *Early Italian Giant*, and is very popular with market gardeners throughout the country. Per pkt. 6d.

Monarch.—An exceptionally fine strain of VERY LATE Cauliflower, its close pure white large heads always tempting the eye and appetite. Pkt. 6d.

CAULIFLOWER SEED is probably the most important and exacting of all Vegetable Seeds. No gardener can afford to plant doubtful stock at any price. All our Seed is extra selected.

Chervil

(KERVEL)

Sow seed from August to November in shallow drills 1 foot apart, and thin early to 8 or 10 inches apart in the row. Prefers a cool and moist situation. Leaves are used for flavouring soups and stews, and for garnishing. Cultivate and use like Parsley. Per pkt. 6d.

Chicory

(SJKORIE)

Sow early in spring, in good mellow soil, in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep and 12 inches apart, and thin to 6 inches apart in the lines.

Large-rooted Magdeburg.—The leaves when blanched make an excellent salad. The roots are dried, roasted, and ground, and largely used for mixing with Coffee. Per pkt. 6d.

Improved Large-leaved.—Largely grown in France as a salad. Does not head, but forms a tight bunch of leaves which are of excellent quality; leaves large, broad, and undulated; roots are of no value. Per pkt. 6d.



CHICORY

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and

DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—KIRCHHOFF'S.



CELERY—MAMMOTH WHITE

WATER CRESS

Highly esteemed for salads and garnishing. Does well without care in mucky situations or on the edge of streams, in shallow water, ditch, pond, etc. Perfectly hardy. Pkt. 6d.

You can always be proud to say to anyone

"THIS WAS GROWN FROM KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS."

There's a mighty good reason why Kirchhoff's Seeds are the Standard of South Africa. Results from cheap seeds show poor crops, poor gardens, dull flower colours and small flowers. As it is you can plant Kirchhoff's Seeds, fresh and ready to grow, and know that with a fair season and proper cultivation you will have as fine a crop as it is possible to grow on your land. Our Garden Seeds have been bred and selected for the most delicious table vegetables; our Flower Seeds for the richest colours and largest improved blooms. It pays you well to plant Kirchhoff's Seeds.

They are not Ordinary Seeds — There's a lot of difference.

Celery (SELDERY)

Sow seed from September to January about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep in tins or prepared beds; keep moist until seed germinates, usually in about a month. As soon as the plants are 3 inches high, transplant into a prepared bed, setting them 4 inches apart. Cut tops occasionally to make stocky growth. When grown 6 inches, and fine stocky plants, set in **richly manured** deep soil, in furrows about 3 feet apart, and about 6 to 9 inches from plant to plant. Select the best plants only for transplanting. Water if dry weather follows transplanting. During the next two months all the attention required is to keep down weeds. When quite well grown earth up a little, and continue doing so at intervals until only the tops of the leaves are visible. **Never hoe or earth up when the plants are wet with dew or rain, or the stems will rust.**

Mammoth White.—An easily blanched and fine-keeping tall growing showy variety. Stalks thick, broad, very large and solid, crisp, and of delicious rich flavour. Per pkt. 6d.

Mammoth Red.—Flavour exceptionally fine; very sweet and nutty, strong healthy grower. Per pkt. 6d.

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery (KNOL SELDERY)

Sow in the same way as Celery. When plants are stocky, transplant to beds of **rich** deep soil, 6 inches apart in rows 15 to 18 inches apart. Cultivate thoroughly, but as the roots are the edible portion *it requires no earthing-up.*

Giant of Prague.—The edible portion is the large swollen root, which is highly valued for flavouring soups and stews, and most desirable when cooked and prepared as a salad. Per pkt. 6d.

CELERY SEED FOR RHEUMATISM

Celery Seed is now recognised as one of the best cures for Rheumatism. A teaspoonful of seed infused in a cup of boiling water, and allowed to stand for about half-an-hour, may be taken freely.

Per oz. 1/-; per $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 3/-; per lb. 10/-
Postage extra.

NOTE.—This seed is not for sowing.

CRESS (KERS)

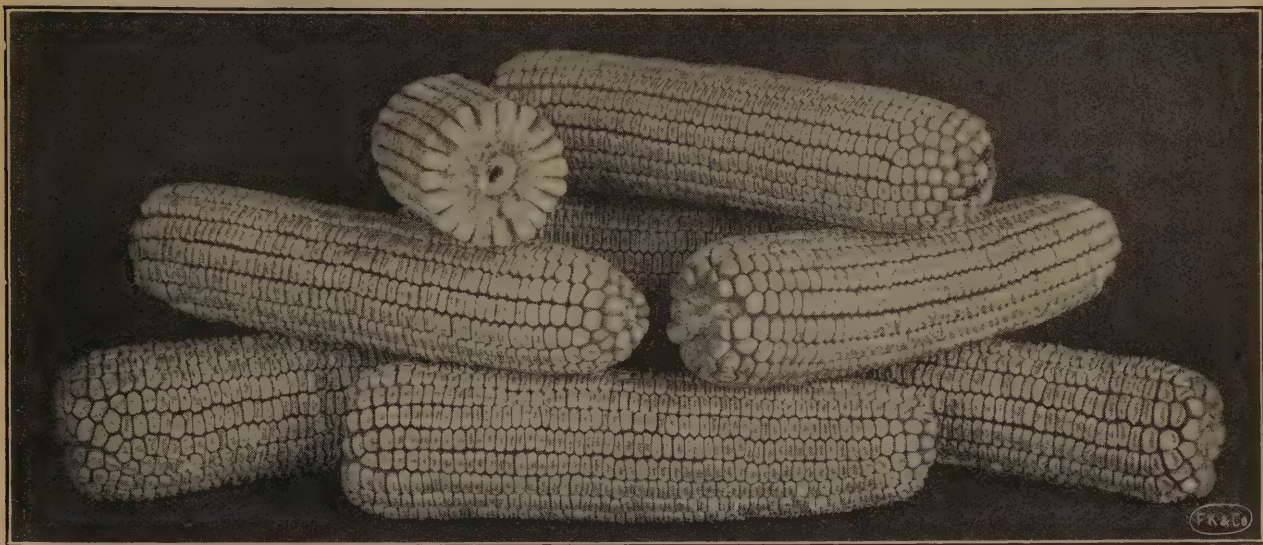
Curled Garden.—Very quick growing, of pleasant pungent flavour; should be sown thickly in shallow drills at short intervals; keep moist. Per pkt. 6d.



CRESS—CURLED GARDEN

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.

::: THEY GROW BETTER ::: THEY YIELD BETTER :::



Sweet Corn or Sweet Mealies

(SUIKER of GROEN MIELIES)

1 lb. for about 150 feet of row.

Mealies are liable to rot if planted in cold or wet ground, and it is therefore **not** safe to begin planting **before October**. Sow seed in rows about 3 feet apart, and place 4 or 6 seeds at a distance of every foot, covering the seeds from 1 to 1½ inches deep; after the young plants are up the two strongest of them only need remain. Sweet Corn requires fresh rich soil, and is improved by top-dressing during growth. Hoe often, water freely, and cultivate thoroughly to secure a good crop. Break off sideshoots. Successive plantings should be made every two weeks until January. About 20 pounds to the acre.—Please note that Sweet Corn is very uncertain to germinate.

Burlington Hybrid.—The best "Bread-mealie" grown, and the ideal variety for the home and market garden. Cobs about 8 inches long with white deep grains. Robust, early, productive, and of fine quality. Can be planted early in October. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6

Golden Bantam.—Ears are 8 rowed, 6 to 7 inches long, just the right size for serving on the cob. Kernels are a rich golden yellow, tender and with a flavour exceptionally sweet and delicious. Early and hardy. Plant towards the middle of October. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 2/-

Stowell's Evergreen.—The leading Sweet Corn. Ears are 8 to 10 inches long and 16 to 18 rowed; grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, remaining longer in the green state than any other. Do not plant before end of October. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 2/-

If ordered by Mail, please add 2d. per packet or 6d. per lb. for Postage.

Where an odd pound is ordered, **gross weight** (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage.

For places outside the Union, see Postal Rates inside Front Cover.

Corn Salad (VELDSLAAI)

Used as a substitute for Lettuce in Winter and early Spring. The plants produce an abundance of small very green leaves. Cultivation same as Lettuce. Per pkt. 6d.

CONFIDENCE.—In no trade or profession is it likely that so much confidence is required as when buying Seeds. :: :: You cannot afford to run risks, as none but the **Best Seeds** are good enough for your garden—Kirchhoff's.

PROPER SEED

:: SELECTION ::

year after year makes our strains improve. We want the very best grown for you :: ::

CUCUMBER—LONG GREEN ATHENS (see next page)

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and

DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—KIRCHHOFF'S.

If Sweet Corn is ordered by Mail, please add 2d. per packet or 6d. per lb. for postage to your Order. Where an odd pound is ordered, Gross Weight only (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage. For places outside the Union, see Postal Rates inside Front Cover.



COOL
AND
CRISP

Cucumber (KOMKOMMERS)

Cultivate in "hills," which should not be less than 4 feet apart each way. The "hills" should be dug about 2 feet in diameter and 18 inches deep. Secure some well-rotted manure, mix an equal bulk of good soil well with it, and fill up holes with this rich compost to almost level with the surface. After danger from frost is over, drop about twelve seeds in each "hill" about half-inch deep, and when plants are well started thin out, leaving only three or four of the strongest. Keep plants well cultivated up to the time they begin to run; after that confine cultivation to pulling out any weeds that appear. Pick the cucumbers as soon as large enough for use, for if left to ripen the plants soon cease bearing. Gather cucumbers by *cutting*, not tearing. If the season is dry, water freely.

Early crops may be grown by planting the seed in August in frames or indoors upon pieces of sod (grass side down) or in paper pots, &c., as they can be readily lifted to the garden when danger of frost is over, without disturbing the young plants growing upon them.

Cool and Crisp.—Fruit very full and uniform; half-long, straight, slender; skin dark green, covered with knobs. Best for pickling or slicing; if you want to limit yourself to any one sort select this. Average size about 8 by 3 ins. Pkt. 6d.

Fordhook Famous.—Fruit long, thick, and tapering at both ends, crisp, solid, and of the most delicious flavour. Fine for large pickles or slicing; colour light green. Average size about 14 by 3½ inches. Per pkt. 6d.

Cumberland.—Flesh firm, very crisp and tender. The young cucumbers are thickly set with small spines and possess the distinctly roughened surface so much desired for small pickles; colour light green. Average size 8 by 2½ ins. Pkt. 6d.

Long Green Athens.—Unexcelled in quality and productiveness, very popular both as a slicer and for salting, fruit slender and smooth, crisp and solid. Colour dark green, distinct and desirable. Averaging 14 by 3 in. Pkt. 6d.

London Long Green.—A standard well-known table sort. Flesh white, firm and free from bitterness; colour deep rich green. When fully ripe it is the best of any for sweet and mustard pickles. Average size is about 14 by 3 ins. Pkt. 6d.

Paris Gherkin (Cornichon).—Used exclusively for pickling; fruits 2 to 3 inches in length. Per pkt. 6d.



EARLY FORTUNE

Perfection.—Fruit smooth, tapering at both ends, flesh crisp, solid, and with few seeds and of superb quality for slicing; in colour a dark glossy green; most popular for either market or table. Average size about 10 by 2½ ins. Per pkt. 6d.

Early Fortune.—An almost ideal Cucumber in shape, tapering slightly at both ends; the rich dark green fruits average 9 ins. in length, and measure 2½ ins. across in the centre of the fruits, where they are thickest. The flesh is pure white, firm and crisp, with small seed cavity. Most popular for the home garden, and a sure profit maker for the market grower. Per pkt. 6d.

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners
plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively

Egg Plant (EIER PLANT)

— (Bringal) —

A vegetable that should be more largely grown, as it affords an excellent substitute for meat. Sow seed in September and October, in tins or boxes, about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep, and when seedlings are about 2 inches high or have formed two rough leaves, prick out into tins or boxes to stand 3 inches apart. When the ground is warm and all danger from frost is past, transplant carefully into well manured soil, setting the plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart each way. When about 1 foot high draw the earth up to the stem. As seed germinates slowly, some bottom heat may be given, where it can be done. It is a good practice to pinch off the ends of the branches after the plants begin to bloom so that only 3 or 4 fruits will set.

Early Round Purple.—Fruit from 4 to 6 inches long and round-oval in shape and of a rich glossy purple colour. Flesh white, and for flavour it cannot be surpassed. Per pkt. 6d.

Early Long Purple.—Fruit dark purple, club-shaped, from 6 to 8 inches long and 2 to 3 inches in diameter; firm flesh, of the very best quality. Pkt. 6d.



EGG PLANT—EARLY ROUND PURPLE

EARLY LONG PURPLE

Endive

(ANDYVIE)

One of the most delicious salads when blanched; if boiled, makes fine "greens." Sow a few in August and September, and for a main crop from February to April, in rows about a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep and 12 inches apart. When about 3 inches high, transplant into good ground in rows about 18 inches apart and about 12 inches apart in the row. When nearly full grown and dry, gather the leaves together and tie at the top to blanch the heart. Do not tie up when the leaves are wet or they will soon rot.

White Curled.—Leaves pale green, finely curled, making the plant appear mossy, and when centres are blanched, a most beautiful creamy white. The flavour is pleasantly bitter, stimulating and zest-giving. Per pkt. 6d.



ENDIVE—WHITE CURLED

ESCAROLLE or BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN.

This variety has more or less twisted and waved bright green leaves with thick and nearly white mid-ribs. The inside leaves form a somewhat loose head which blanches to an attractive creamy white. Very crisp and tender. Per pkt. 6d.

Be sure to give Endives a trial as they are a really fine salad crop for your garden and also make beautiful garnishing.

Herbs

(KEUKENKRUIDEN)
of KRUID SADE

An assortment of Pot Herbs is one of the most desirable features of the home garden as they are indispensable to the cook and many kinds most useful for perfuming and medicinal purposes. Sow the seeds in autumn and spring in tins, boxes, or seed-beds, harden off gradually, and plant out as soon as they are strong enough in rows about 12 to 24 inches apart, setting the plants about 6 to 12 inches apart in the row, according to variety. Cultivate frequently and keep free from weeds. Herbs delight in a rich mellow soil. To PRESERVE FOR USE.—Harvest on a dry day just as plants come into full bloom, dry thoroughly, rub the foliage very fine, and put in jars or air-tight bottles. *Those marked with an * are perennials.*

Anise (Anijs).—For garnishing, flavouring, and for cordials; seeds have aromatic flavour and are used in pastry

Basil (Basilicum).—Used for flavouring soups, stews, and other dishes. The flavour is similar to that of Cloves ..

Borage (Bernagie).—Excellent for bees; leaves used for flavouring and in salads. The sky-blue flowers are an addition to any flower garden ..

Caraway (Komiijn).—The seeds are used for flavouring bread, pastry, cheese, sauces, etc. ..

***Chives (Bieslook, Viengras, Schnittlauch).**—Hardy perennial, belonging to the Onion family, and grown exclusively for their tops, which are used for giving mild onion-like flavour to soups, stews, salads, etc. ..

Coriander (Koriander).—Used for flavouring liqueurs, seasoning meat, and the making of confectionery and pastry

Dill (Dille).—Used in pickling Cucumbers; for preserves, soups, sauces, and stews. Seeds strongly aromatic ..

***Lavender (Lavendel).**—Leaves used for seasoning and the flowers for perfume ..

Marjoram (Majoraan).—Aromatic and fragrant; for seasoning soups, stews, dressings, sauces, and sausages ..

Purslane (Postelein).—Used in salads and for pickling ..

***Rosemary (Rozemarijn).**—Perennial with fragrant odour and warm bitter taste. Leaves used for flavouring meats and soups ..

***Sage (Salie).**—Leaves used for seasoning meats and poultry stuffing. Soak seed in water for 24 hours before sowing; slow to germinate. Most popular garden herb. Cut leaves as plant blooms and dry quickly in shade ..

Savory (Boonenkruid).—Used for seasoning and flavouring soups, for stews, sausages, etc. ..

***Thyme (Thijm).**—Used for seasoning during summer and dried for winter; delicious flavouring for all stuffings. Leaves used in a tea for relieving nervous headaches

***Wormwood (Alem).**—The dried leaves are used as a tonic, vermifuge, and dressing for fresh bruises; fine poultry tonic. Fragrant spicy odour and very bitter taste

HERBS, in splendid mixture, 6d. per pkt.

A HERB PATCH
is a most useful acquisition to the kitchen :: ::

All 6d. per pkt. each.

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and

DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—KIRCHHOFF'S.

KALE—See BORECOLE.

Kohl Rabi

(Kñol Kool of Koolraap)

The Turnip-shaped bulb formed above the ground is the edible part. The flavour seems to combine that of Cabbage and Turnip. When *young and tender* they are fine for table use; when matured they keep splendidly and are excellent for feeding stock. Kohl Rabi may be sown like Cabbages and transplanted, or sown direct in rows 18 ins. apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. deep and thinned out to 9 ins. apart. Any good soil produces a crop. Sow September to March.

Purple Vienna.—Skin bluish purple, but flesh white and of good flavour. Per pkt. 6d.



KOHL RABI—
WHITE VIENNA

White Vienna.

Bulb light green, flesh white and tender; you will relish having it on your table. Per pkt. 6d.

Leek (PREI)

Sowings may be made from July to October, and again from January to April, in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep, and when seedlings are about 6 inches long set out in rows 12 inches apart and about 4 to 6 inches apart in the rows. Plants should be slightly trimmed before setting out. When the plants begin to get some size, the earth should be gradually drawn up around the plants in order to blanch the stems or necks, which increases the tenderness and fine flavour. The richer the soil the better the Leeks. Cultivate and water freely.

Italian Giant.—Broad vigorous dark green leaves, and long, thick, pure white stems of fine flavour. Very hardy. Much used for soups, stews, etc., milder and more tender than the Onion. Pkt. 6d.


Cabbage Lettuce

— (KOPSLAAI) —

Sow from March to September for winter and spring use, in beds about $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. deep, and transplant when fit into rows about 15 inches apart, allowing about 10 inches space between the plants in the row. For summer culture make the sowings from October onwards, where the plants are to remain, in rows 18 inches apart. Make soil very fine and firm and sow *thinly*, and thin the plants when in the fourth leaf to at least 12 inches apart, as Lettuce will not thrive in crowded rows. Best results are obtained in a situation where plants are in shade part of the day.



LEEK—ITALIAN GIANT

 The great secret of growing fine Lettuce is rich soil, frequent hoeings, ample space for development, and a plentiful supply of water.

CRISP-LEAF VARIETIES

New York (Neapolitan).—Superb for home garden or for market. Heads extra large, very solid, crisp but tender; outside leaves deep green, beautifully crinkled and curled; inside creamy white and deliciously sweet. Per pkt. 6d.

Drumhead or Malta.—Very reliable header; globe-shaped, large well-formed heads, firm and hard; outside leaves blistered and crumpled and glossy bright green, inside almost white; unexcelled for tenderness and crispness. Pkt. 6d.

Iceberg.—Large solid handsome head, leaves curled at the edges, crisp, brittle, and bright green; inside crystal white. Per pkt. 6d.

SMOOTH-LEAF or BUTTERHEAD VARIETIES

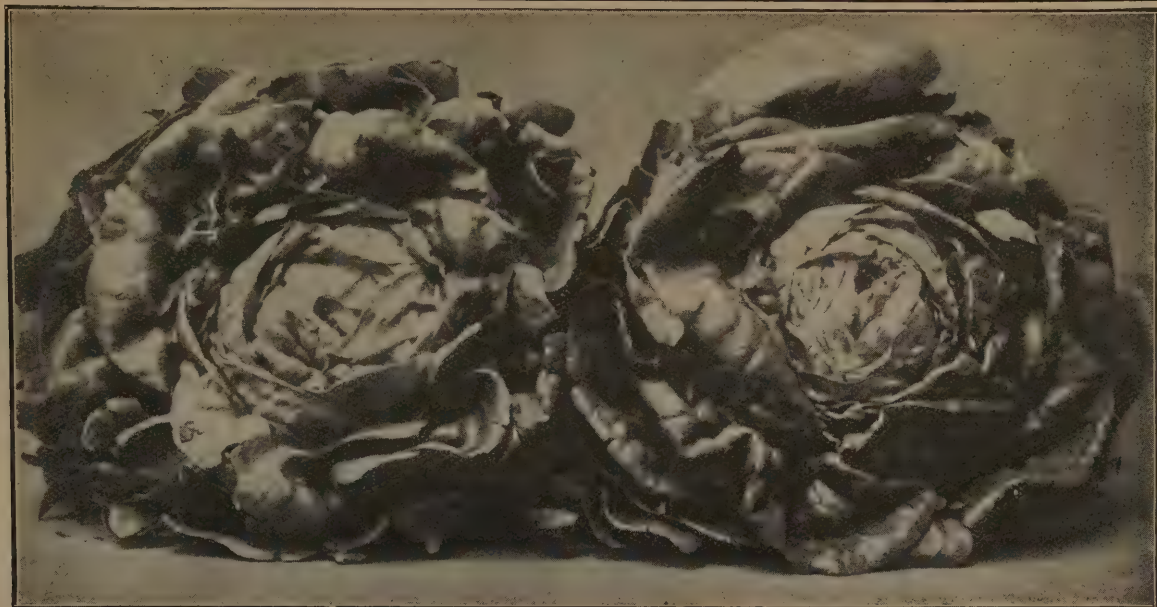
Immensity.—Large firm Cabbage-headed variety of fine buttery flavour; broad and smooth outside leaves of dull dark green; inside a bright yellow colour. Per pkt. 6d.

Mammoth Butter.—Large compact Lettuce of excellent quality; leaves broad, almost smooth, but wavy at the edge. Colour outside a fine glossy green, heart a rich golden yellow. A good heat resister. Per pkt. 6d.



LETTUCE—NEW YORK

::: THEY GROW BETTER ::: THEY YIELD BETTER :::



MAMMOTH BUTTER (See page 16)

Cos Lettuce (BINDSLAAI)

These are of upright growth, quite distinct, and are considered by most growers to be the most refined type of Lettuce. When about a week short of maturity, it is usual to draw the outer leaves together and tie them, blanching the inner heart and greatly enhancing its noted crispness and fine flavour. The culture is the same as for Cabbage Lettuce.

Paris White Cos.—A large strictly self-folding type with long narrow oval leaves. Crisp, juicy, and mild in flavour. Colour a light green. Per pkt. 6d.

London White Cos.—This is the most crisp and tender of all Lettuces. Outer foliage deep green; hearts immense and very solid, blanching to pure white; very tender and of delicious flavour. A salad of the very highest quality. Pkt. 6d.

Plan to have Salads or Greens for at least 1 meal each day, as this is the only remedy for a too concentrated meat diet.

A Prize for Poultry-Keepers.

NEW CHICKEN LETTUCE.

Here is a genuine Lettuce, which will yield as much or more *chicken* or *rabbit* feed as any "*greens*" plant. It makes a large loose head, and then as it runs to seed throws out numerous suckers bearing large leaves, which can be pulled off each stem like a Kale. Per pkt. 6d.

Mustard (MOSTERD)

Any light soil will suit; sow thickly in shallow drills 6 to 8 ins. apart, when well up thin out plants. By making several sowings a week or so apart, fresh tender leaves may be had throughout the entire season.

White London.—Leaves used for salad while young, or may be boiled like Spinach. Seed is light yellow in colour, and is used for pickling, flavouring, etc. Per pkt. 6d.



MUSTARD



LETTUCE—LONDON WHITE COS

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and

DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—KIRCHHOFF'S.

Sweet Melons

— (SPAANSPEKKE) —

5 to 6 feet apart each way. Pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Soot, ashes, lime, charcoal dust, etc., are excellent to sift over young plants when the dew is on to prevent the attack of insects. Cultivate often but not deep, and provide for an ample irrigation.

The Cape (*Spaanspek*).—The most popular Melon grown. Fruit very large, often weighing 10 lbs. and more, varying in shape from oblong to oval. Ribs very distinct and netted all over. Flesh salmon-pink, rich and sugary. Average size 12 by 9 inches. Fine for family gardens and nearby markets. Per pkt. 6d.

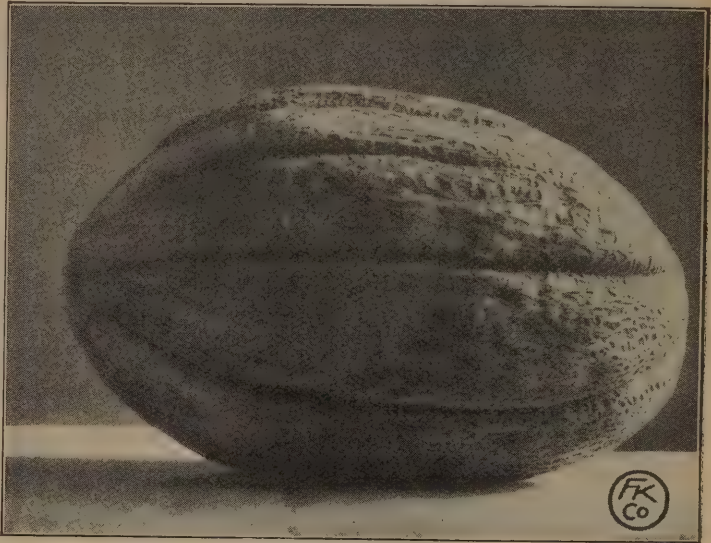
Perfection.—Fruit nearly globular, tapering slightly towards the stem end, 9 to 10 inches in diameter and weighing from 8 to 12 lb. each. Skin a rich olive-green and almost without ribbing or netting. Flesh a light salmon tint, remarkably thick and solid, very sweet and juicy. Exceptionally good keeper. Pkt. 6d.

New Giant.—The fruits are almost round, flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed and densely netted. The flesh remarkably thick, of a beautiful light green colour, and simply delicious. Melons frequently weigh 8 to 10 lbs. each. Average size 9 by 8 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

Champion Market.—Fruits slightly oblong, evenly ribbed, moderately netted, and very productive; flesh attractively bright salmon colour; sweet and juicy. Average size 9 by 8 inches, weighing 7 to 8 lbs. each. Pkt. 6d.

Honey Dew (*Persian Delight*).—Melons are nearly round in form; surface smooth and hard without ribbing or netting, creamy white in colour, turning to a lemon tint when fully ripe; flesh light emerald green, very tender and melting. Average size 7 by 6 inches and weigh from 5 to 6 lbs. each. Stored in a cool cellar or shed, the fruits will keep for a long time, thereby finding an excellent market when melons are scarce. Per pkt. 6d.

Sweet Melons are among the choicest of our summer table delicacies. The beautiful colour of the flesh, which varies from pale green to deep orange according to the variety, makes the *Spaanspek* appealingly attractive to the eye, while its delicious flavour—sweet, rich, and melting—is a delight to the palate. The most suitable soil for Sweet Melons is a warm sandy loam, well worked and enriched with old compost. Cultivate in same manner as Cucumber, but “hills”



THE CAPE SWEET MELON

We would recommend to grow

THE CAPE for general and immediate use, as Melons do not keep long.

PERFECTION as a large long-keeping variety.

HONEY DEW as a medium-sized long-keeping variety.



NEW GIANT SWEET MELON

Mango Melon

or Melon Peach

Makes excellent preserves and pickles. Cultivate the same as Sweet Melons, but used *only* for mangoes, preserving, pies, or pickling. The fruit has the size, shape, and golden yellow colour of an orange. The flesh is snow-white. Per pkt. 6d.

We know the importance of sowing Good Clean Seeds with vitality — Seed that will grow. We Sell Only One Grade of Seeds, that is The Very Best.

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.

::: THEY GROW BETTER ::: THEY YIELD BETTER :::

TOM WATSON



Water Melons

(WATERLEMOENE)

vines; water freely. If extra large Water Melons are desired, leave but one or two on a single vine.

Dixie (Black-seeded).—Oblong in shape, skin dark green with light stripes; flesh bright red and of finest quality. Size about 16 by 12 inches. Average weight 25 lbs. Per pkt. 6d.

Black Diamond (Black-seeded).—Extra large thick oval Melons; skin rich dark green, almost black; flesh brilliant red and luscious. Size about 12 by 10 inches. Average weight 20 lbs. Per pkt. 6d.

Kleckley Sweeties or Monte Cristo (White-seeded).—Sweetest of all Water Melons; fruits oblong in form and of large size, deep green skin, and rich scarlet flesh; very thin rind, perfect in every respect. Desirable for the home garden. Size about 20 by 12 inches. Average weight 30 to 40 lbs. Pkt. 6d.

Mammoth Ironclad (White-seeded).—A popular oblong variety; skin dark green with light markings; red flesh of fine quality. Size about 20 by 12 inches. Average weight 30 lbs. Per pkt. 6d.

Sweet Heart or Ice Cream (Black-seeded).—No Melon can equal *Sweet Heart* in quality and productiveness. Large heavy fruits of oval form; skin pale green with distinct netted lines of a darker shade. Flesh deep red, tender and sweet. Size about 15 by 10 ins. Average weight 25 lbs. Per pkt. 6d.

Mammoth Santiago (White-seeded).—Excellent large oblong Melon, rich green skin with still darker stripes; flesh dark red, sweet, luscious, and free from stringiness. Stands transport well. Size about 16 by 10 inches. Average weight 30 lbs. Per pkt. 6d.

Excel (Gray-brown-seeded).—The largest of all Water Melons, often weighing 50 lbs. and more. The shape is long and the skin dark green with mottled stripes of a darker green. Flesh red and crisp and the rind hard and tough, carrying well to market. Size about 20 by 12 ins. Per pkt. 6d.

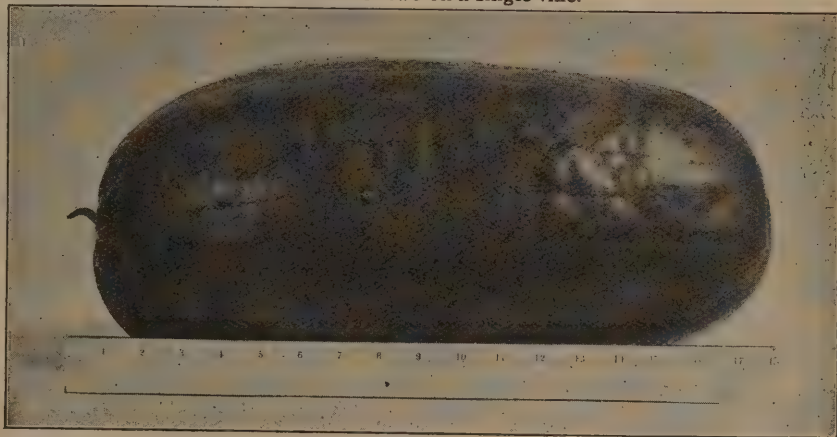
Tom Watson (Brown-seeded).—An extra long Melon of attractive appearance, uniform in shape and quality. The luscious crimson flesh is "as sweet as honey," melting, and of superb flavour. The average Melon will weigh 35 to 40 lbs. and measure about 20 inches long and about 12 inches in diameter. The skin is a glossy dark green, very tough and thin. Sells on sight in any market and there are more *Watson* Melons grown in South Africa than all other Melons combined. It is a fine example of what a really first-class Water Melon should be. Per pkt. 6d.

Wonder (White-seeded).—Although only recently introduced, *Wonder* has become one of the most popular of all Water Melons, as it is a very fine variety from every point of view. Exceptionally handsome in appearance, the large fruits are oblong in shape with a vivid dark green rind. The flesh is a very bright rich red and most tender and melting. Size about 22 by 12 inches. Average weight 30 to 40 lbs. Per pkt. 6d.

REMEMBER.—No matter whether you buy a small or a large quantity of Seeds, it always pays to plant the best Seeds. We have only One Grade—the best that can be grown, and you cannot buy better Seeds anywhere at any price.

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and

DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—KIRCHHOFF'S.



WONDER



SWEET HEART

Mushroom Spawn

— (Champignons Broed) —

Mushrooms may be grown by anyone in a cellar, shed, stable, hot-bed, under greenhouse benches, etc., as long as an even temperature of 50 to 65 degrees can be maintained. Secure some fresh horse manure, not too coarse, and also a quantity of good rich soil. To one part of soil add about an equal proportion of manure, and when thoroughly mixed, form into beds 3 ft. wide and about 1 ft. deep, pounding it together as you proceed. Leave it thus for about a week, and not until the temperature of the bed has subsided to about 80 degrees will it be ready for the spawn. Make holes about 10 inches apart and about 2 inches deep and put in each a piece of spawn about the size of a walnut. Cover the holes and press the soil solid and smooth; over this place a few inches of straw. If the temperature is right, Mushrooms will generally appear within 6 to 8 weeks. Should bed appear dry, water thoroughly; use lukewarm water only. Half-an-ounce of common salt to a gallon of water will be found very beneficial. In gathering the crop, do not cut but twist the stalks off carefully, filling up the holes carefully with soil to keep insects from the roots. The most particular point is to get the manure moist enough and yet not too moist, as most failures in Mushroom-growing arise from the manure being too dry.

9d. per brick;
postage extra, 4d. per brick.

KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS have been for over 35 Years a Standard among the Best Gardeners of the Union for Purity and Excellence.

NASTURTIUMS or INDIAN CRESS

Cultivated not only for ornament but its beautiful coloured flowers serve as a garnish for dishes, and the young leaves are excellent for salads. The seed pods, with foot-stalks attached, are gathered while green and tender, and preserved in vinegar, make a pickle greatly esteemed.

See under Flowers for different varieties of Nasturtiums.



MUSHROOM SPAWN

Onion

— (UIE) —



SILVER KING

Onions do best in a rich loamy soil as they are rank feeders. Bone Meal is an excellent fertilizer.

Dry Onions.—These may be sown in February and March in beds or in drills 12 inches apart and about 1/4-inch deep, and transplanted when large enough in April or May in rows about 12 to 18 inches apart, allowing about 4 to 6 inches space between the plants in the row. Raise the young plants carefully from the bed, so that the fibrous roots may not be injured.

Salad or Green Onions.—May be sown in Spring and Autumn. Sow seed about 1/4-inch deep in rows about 12 inches apart. When plants are strong enough thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. After sowing Onion Seed *firm soil well*. Water when required, and use the hoe frequently to keep down weeds.

Australian Brown.—Medium-sized, smooth, slightly flattened Onion of nice appearance with a beautiful brownish-red skin. Hard, solid, crisp, moderately strong flavoured white flesh, and an excellent keeper. A grand seller in all markets. Per pkt. 6d.

Prizetaker.—Handsome globular - formed Onions, of large size, with bright yellow skin and fine mild flesh of the purest white. Its keeping quality is excellent. Per pkt. 6d.

Early White Queen.—Very early medium-sized mild pure white Onion. Splendid for salads, bunching, and pickling. Per pkt. 6d.

Silver King.—Bulbs very large, flat, thick; skin thin and silvery white; often weighing from 1 to 2 lbs. each; flesh mild and pleasant. An ideal Onion for the grower. Per pkt. 6d.

Silver Skin or Pickling.—The small round snow-white bulbs mature very early, and are just the right size for pickling. Per pkt. 6d.

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.

::: THEY GROW BETTER ::: THEY YIELD BETTER :::

Onion—continued

Copper King.—An excellent large Red variety; flesh very solid, crisp, and of good flavour; keeps well; bulbs well flattened but quite deep. Per pkt. 6d.

Yellow Cape or Straw Coloured.—A standard Onion with many splendid qualities, grown extensively for market. It is of good size, quite thick through but flattened, has straw-coloured skin, and mild and pleasant flesh. Per pkt. 6d.

White Welsh.—Fine salad or bunching variety; does not form bulbs, but is the best variety for "Green" Onions. Per pkt. 6d.

Mammoth Red Globe.—One of the largest Onions grown. The bulbs are distinctly globe-shaped with a small neck and handsome in appearance, the skin being a bright waxy-red. The flesh is very solid and fine grained, extremely mild in flavour, and very much esteemed for slicing, baking, and boiling. Per pkt. 6d.



YELLOW CAPE

OUR ONION SEED is absolutely unsurpassed. All strictly high-grade Pedigree Seed of strong vitality.

THE ONION is the most healthful vegetable on the list. It's a promoter of health and good physical condition. A reasonable amount of Onions eaten is worth more to you than a whole drug store full of patent medicines. You need Onions the year round. Why not grow them in sufficient quantity in your own garden?

Okra or Gombo

Used for seasoning soups and stews. As seed is liable to rot, we advise to sow *thickly* in well-manured ground after the nights have become quite warm and the weather is settled, in drills, 1 inch deep and the rows 3 feet apart. When well up, thin the plants out to 1 foot apart in the row. Make early and late sowings to secure a supply throughout the season, and gather the pods each day while still young and tender. Seed may be soaked before planting to ensure quick and even germination.

New Lady Finger.—Pods are of an intensely dark green colour, frequently 6 to 8 ins. long. Pkt. 6d.

Seeds are generally coming up too thick in the seed-bed.

Sow thinly and thin early therefore, and give each plant plenty of space or the plants will become spindling and then do not produce a good crop.

When to Order your Seeds.

Now is the time to order your Seeds while you have the subject fresh on your mind. Don't put off until to-morrow. By sending order now you will have Seeds when wanted.



MAMMOTH RED GLOBE

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and

DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—KIRCHHOFF'S.

Peas

(ERTE)

1 lb. for about 50 feet
of row.

Peas are a cool-weather crop, and succeed best in light rich soil, worked deep and thoroughly. Make trenches 3 to 6 inches deep and about 2 to 2½ feet apart, and put the peas in singly 2 to 3 inches apart. Cover only with 1 or 1½ inches of soil. When the plants are 5 or 6 inches high, fill the trench level with the surface; this will secure deep rooting and prolong the bearing season. The crop should be gathered as fast as it is fit for use. The best months to sow are from January to March and again in July and August, but when the ground is cold, Peas sometimes are apt to rot without germinating, and should therefore not be planted until the ground begins to warm up. Many growers follow the practice of planting in a double row, with a 6 inch space between. The double row method is especially adapted for varieties that require some form of support, as a trellis can be placed between the two rows. Keep working the soil up around the stems, and all varieties will stay in bearing longer.

Daisy (2 ft.)—Pods pale green, averaging 4 to 5 inches in length and with 7 to 9 large peas of superb quality. Very productive. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

Pride of the Market (2½ ft.)—First-class in every way. Pods are large, of a medium green colour, and contain 7 to 9 peas of a fine quality. Very healthy, immensely prolific, and *very hardy*. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

Stratagem (2 ft.)—Most popular for the market or home garden. The vines are very vigorous, and are simply loaded with large dark green pods that are crowded with immense dark green peas of a rich luscious sugary flavour. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

Telephone (5 ft.)—A fine tall wrinkled variety, a great cropper, bearing large well-filled pods of a light green colour. Very tender, sweet, of splendid quality and flavour. Requires sticks or some other support when they are beginning to vine. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

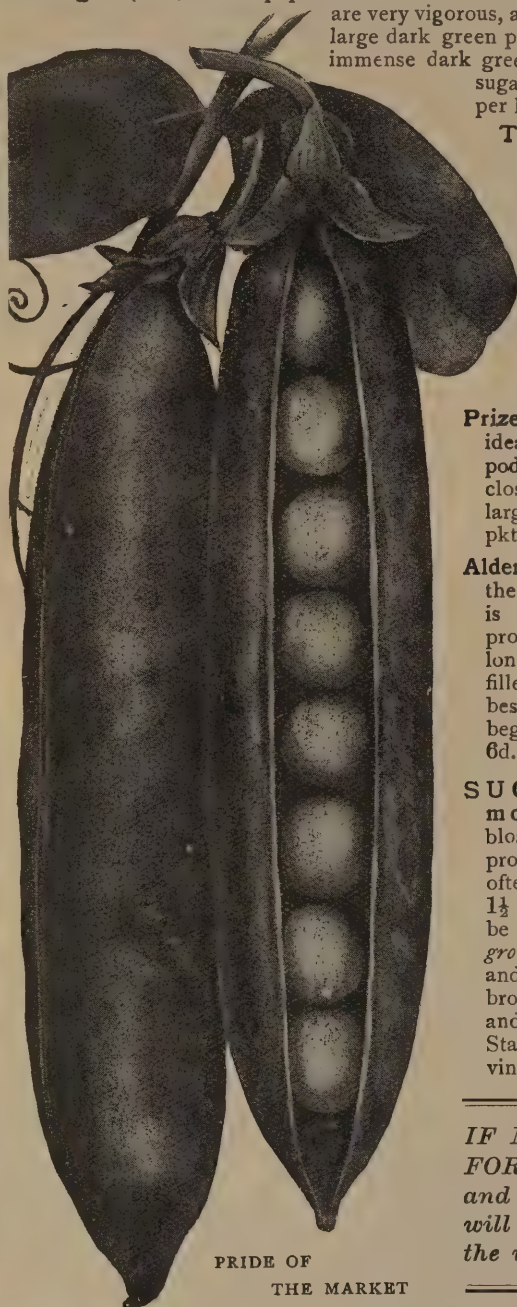
Prizewinner (2½ ft.)—An ideal Pea for general use; pods large, dark green, and closely packed with fine large delicious peas. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

Alderman (5 ft.)—One of the best main-crop varieties, is extremely vigorous, and producing a large crop of long dark green pods well filled with large peas of the best quality. Stake when beginning to vine. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

SUGAR PEAS—**Mammoth Luscious**, white blossoms (5 ft.)—Enormously productive; the pods are often 4 or 5 inches long and 1½ inches broad, and should be picked when *about half-grown*. They are then sweet and tender and are cut or broken and cooked, pods and all, like French Beans. Stake when they begin to vine. Per pkt. 6d.; lb. 1/6.

IF MANURE IS USED FOR PEAS, let it be old and well-rotted, or there will be a rank growth of the vines with few pods.

*Kirchhoff's
Peas
are the
Best Peas!*



PRIDE OF
THE MARKET



STRATAGEM

Kindly add 2d. per packet or 6d. per lb. for Postage to your Order.

Where an odd lb. is ordered, gross weight (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage.

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.

If Peas are ordered by Mail, please add 2d. per packet or 6d. per lb. for Postage to your Order. Where an odd pound is ordered, Gross Weight only (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage. For places outside the Union, see Postal Rates inside Front Cover.

... THEY GROW BETTER ... THEY YIELD BETTER ...

Parsnip (PASTINAK of WITWORTELS)

Parsnip seed germinates slowly (3 to 5 weeks) and rather poorly, and should be sown thickly in August and September and again from December to April, in deep rich mellow soil. Make the drills about 15 to 18 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep, pressing soil down well after sowing. Thin out the plants to about 6 ins. apart and cultivate frequently until the leaves cover the ground; water liberally.

Guernsey.—Smooth thick roots about 10 inches long, sugary and of excellent flavour. Best variety for general use. Per pkt. 6d.

Hollow Crown.—Flesh white, of fine texture, free from core and stringiness, fine flavoured. Roots 12 to 15 ins. long by 3 ins. in diameter at the top. Very productive. Per pkt. 6d.

PEPPER. See CAPSICUM.



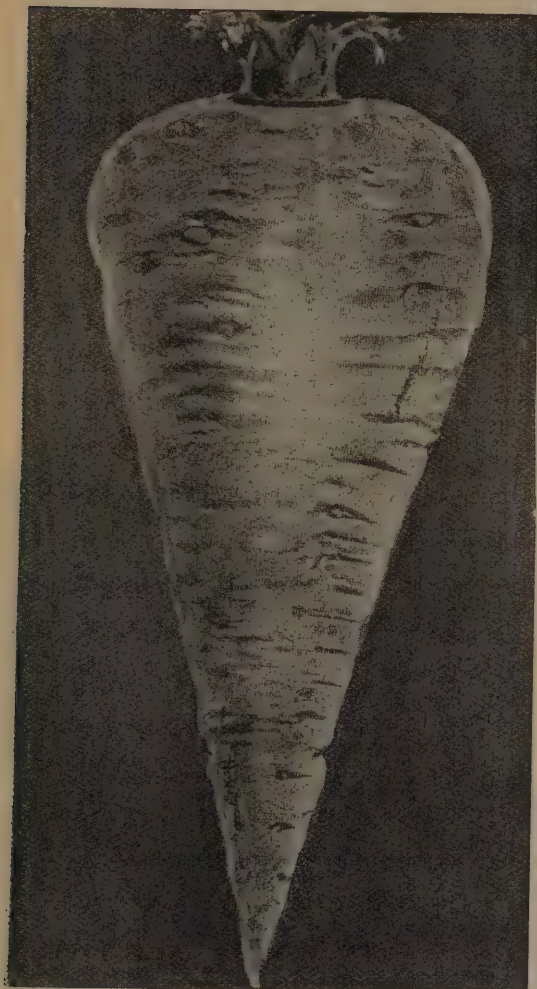
PARSLEY—CHAMPION MOSS CURLED

Parsley (PIETERSIELIE)

As the seed is slow in germinating (3 to 4 weeks), it is best to sow Parsley seed in tins to be transplanted. Or sow in shaded seed-beds $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep in drills 1 foot apart, pressing soil down well after sowing, and when well up thin out to 6 inches apart. Keep the seed-bed moist and shaded until the seed has germinated. Soaking the seed for several hours in warm water just before sowing will help. Thrives best in deep rich soil. If the leaves start to turn brown, cut off; each cutting improves the growth.

Champion Moss Curled.—Robust compact plants, the leaves of which are so crumpled and curled as to have the appearance of curled moss with a rich green colour. Many of our customers plant it as an ornamental border in the flower garden, for which it is very pretty. Always in demand for garnishing dishes, and most valuable for seasoning soups and stews, and for salads. Per pkt. 6d.

Hamburg or Turnip-Rooted.—The edible portion is the fleshy root, which resembles a small Parsnip, and is highly esteemed for flavouring soups, stews, etc. Leaves plain. Per pkt. 6d.



PARSNIP—GUERNSEY

Pumpkin

— (PAMPOENE) —

Grown principally for stock-feeding, yet some are so sweet, juicy, and fine grained that they will always be considered indispensable for the table. Pumpkins

will grow almost anywhere, but rejoice in rich soil. Cultivate in the same manner as Cucumbers and Melons, but make "hills" about 8 to 10 feet apart. Sow after weather and soil get warm. Very large specimens may be had by allowing only one or two fruits to set on a vine.

Ironbark.—Hard-shelled Pumpkin of medium size; flesh light coloured and of fine quality; splendid for family and market use, and an exceptionally good keeper. Average weight 15 to 20 lbs. Per pkt. 6d.

Boer Pumpkin.—We do not know of any other Pumpkin that will be found more satisfactory for all purposes than this famous national variety. Keeping quality excellent, extra well flavoured, and sweet and meaty. Seed saved from picked specimens only. Average weight 10 to 12 lbs. Per pkt. 6d.



JUMBO PUMPKIN (see next page)

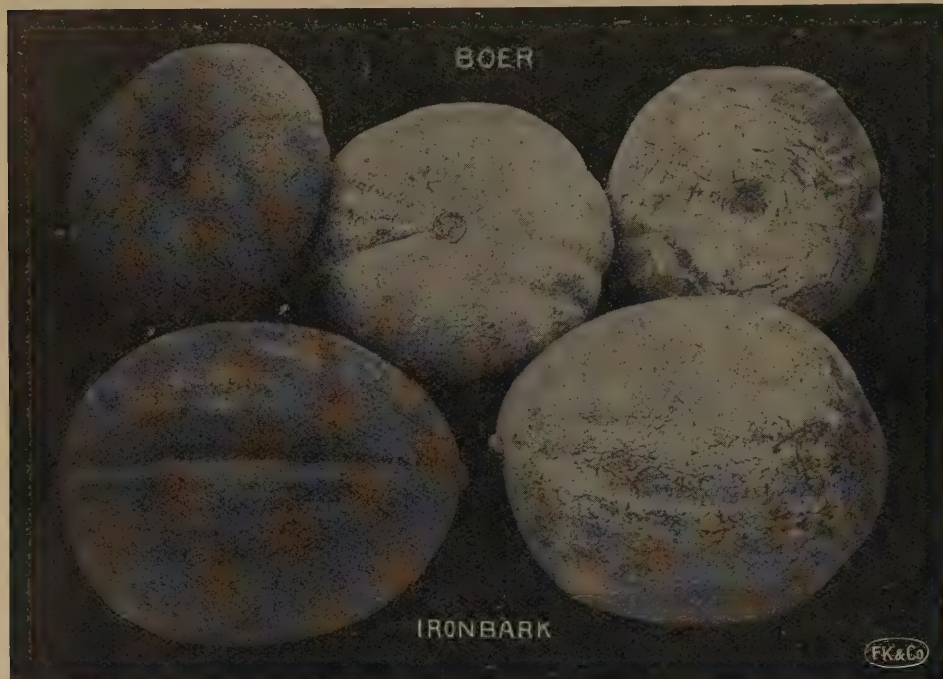
Pumpkin

— continued —

Jumbo or King of the Mammoths. — The Giant among Pumpkins, reaching 2 feet and more in diameter; fruit round and flattened, slightly ribbed, skin salmon-orange; flesh bright yellow, very thick, quality fair. Hundreds of our customers have raised specimens weighing over 100 lbs. each. Fine for exhibition. Per pkt. 6d.

Winter Luxury. — Round, about 9 to 10 inches in diameter; skin golden yellow, finely netted; flesh very rich; productive and unequalled as a winter keeper and cooking variety. Per pkt. 6d.

Large Cheese. — A most popular variety. The fruits are flat,



creamy buff in colour, and slightly ribbed. Flesh yellow, and of fine quality. When fully developed the fruits measure 12 by 7 ins., and weigh about 10 lbs. on the average. One of the best for pies and table use, and a good keeper. Pkt. 6d.

Venice Market or Crown. — Large, round, flattened fruits, much ribbed and moderately "warted" and "crowned" on the top, varying in colour from silvery white to glossy dark green. Flesh is bright orange, fine grained, rich and dry, and of best quality. Splendid for pies and baking. Average weight 20 to 25 lbs. each. Per pkt. 6d.

Rhubarb (RABARBER)

Rhubarb succeeds best in well cultivated deep rich loam. Sow the seed from August to November in drills about 18 ins. apart, covering the seeds about $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, and thin out plants to 6 inches apart in the drills. The roots produced from the seed will be ready to transplant to their permanent locations the following winter, each plant to have a highly manured bed about 4 to 5 feet apart each way, and set the crowns of the plants so that they are 2 ins. under the surface of the soil. Choose a place where the soil will be moist at all times. When a blossom stalk appears, cut it back into the ground, as the plant must never be allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed. The more manure the better stalks. Rhubarb comes only to a certain percentage true from seed, but it is cheaper and more satisfactory to grow from seed and discard untrue plants.

Victoria. — Stalks red and very thick, of rich spicy flavour; enormously productive, and giving satisfaction everywhere. No garden should be without a few plants, which are sufficient to keep the table supplied with sauces, pies, and preserves. Pkt. 6d.



PUMPKIN—VENICE MARKET OR CROWN



VICTORIA RHUBARB

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.

::: THEY GROW BETTER ::: THEY YIELD BETTER :::

Radish (RADIJS)

To be crisp and tender, Radishes must grow *quickly* or they become tough and pithy. Rich light sandy soil suits them best. Sow in rows 6, 8, or 10 ins. apart and $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. deep every two or three weeks, which will keep up a supply throughout the entire season, and make sowings of short rows rather than to provide large quantities from a few sowings. Select a shady and cool place for summer sowings and a sunny spot for winter crops. Sow thinly, and firm the soil well, and if seedlings are closer than 1 inch apart thin out. Water liberally during growth.

Giant Globe.—Roots grow up to 2 inches in diameter without getting pithy or losing their fine flavour. Skin bright crimson, flesh white as snow, crisp, tender, mild, and delicate. A favourite with all growers. Per pkt. 6d.

Sparkler.—Nearly round. Colour a very deep scarlet, with a distinct white tip covering about one-third of lower part of root; crisp, juicy, and solid. The best all round variety. Pkt. 6d.

Scarlet Turnip.—Popular small round red Radish, very tender, mild, and of quick growth. Per pkt. 6d.



White Turnip.—Very early, and largely in demand for its beautiful ivory-white appearance and its clear white tender flesh. Per pkt. 6d.

French Breakfast.—A splendid half-long variety, about 2 to 2½ inches long, crisp, and tender. Colour a beautiful bright rose-scarlet with a white tip. One of the best and most popular Radishes grown. Per pkt. 6d.

Long Red.—Long, slender, handsome bright red Radish, grows 4 to 6 inches long; crisp and brittle, not becoming pithy for a long time. Per pkt. 6d.

Chartier.—Colour scarlet at top, shading to pink at centre, white at tip; roots 6 to 7 inches long, crisp and tender until full grown. Per pkt. 6d.

White Icicle.—Perfectly white in colour, 5 to 6 inches long, slender and tapering in shape. Very superior for the table. Per pkt. 6d.

Paris Beauty.—A beautiful Radish of true oblong or olive shape and of a rich deep scarlet colour, giving it a very attractive appearance in the market or on the table. The flesh is sparkling white, very crisp, tender, nutty, and juicy. First-class for all purposes. Per pkt. 6d.

Successional sowings, from one week to ten days apart, will keep up a constant supply of Radishes.

Spanish Radish (Ramanas) Cultivate same as Radishes, but thin out to stand 4 to 6 ins. apart in the rows and rows from 10 to 12 ins. apart, as they are much larger than the summer varieties.

China Rose.—Roots grow 4 to 5 ins. long and 2 ins. thick and are cylindrical in shape. Colour bright rose. Flesh white, firm, and piquant. Per pkt. 6d.

White Spanish or Delicious.—This variety, even when small, is fit for use and continues crisp and solid until fully grown. Roots are large, often 3 ins. in diameter and usually top-shaped. They are of the most perfect form, of a paper-white colour, very mild and of pleasant flavour. In Germany it is called the *Munich Bier Rettig*. Per pkt. 6d.

Long Black Spanish.—Roots 6 to 8 inches long, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, and nearly black in colour; flesh crisp, firm, and piquant. Pkt. 6d.

Round Black Spanish.—Roots are round, inclined to top shape, 3 to 4 ins. in diam.; skin almost black, flesh white, crisp and pungent. Pkt. 6d.

SALSIFY (HAWERWORTEL)

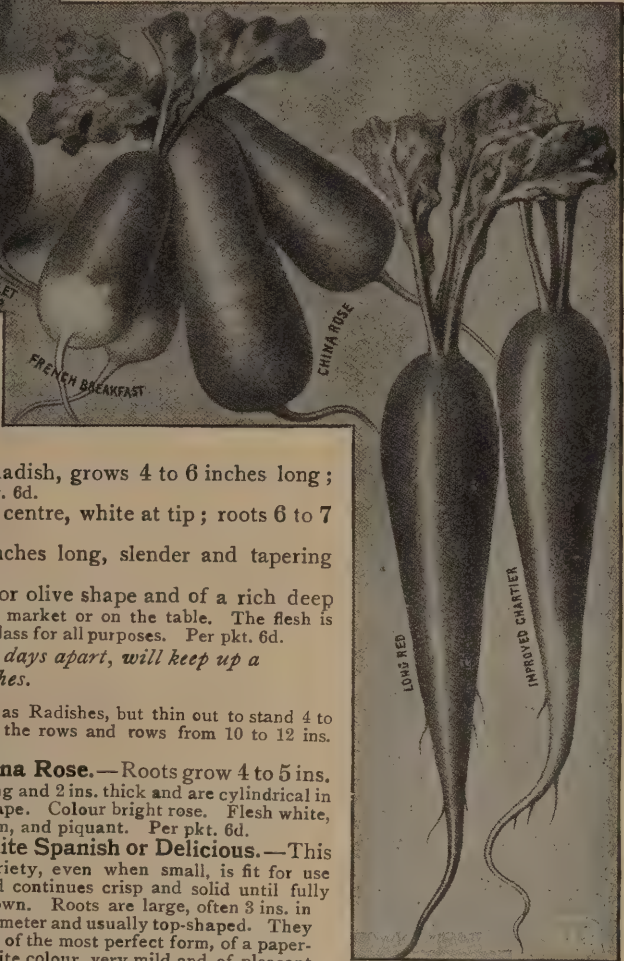
Sow from August to October and again in January and February in shallow drills about 1 inch deep and 12 inches apart, thinning out the young plants to 4 to 6 inches apart in the drills. The soil should be rich and well prepared. Keep free from weeds and cultivate the same as Carrot or Parsnips. Salsify is greatly improved by remaining in the ground during cold weather.

Mammoth Sandwich Island.—Roots large, long, smooth, tender, well flavoured, resembling fair-sized Parsnips. Per pkt. 6d.

SCORZONERA (SCHORSENEER)

Cultivate in the same manner as Salsify. An excellent dish, but before cooking scrape the outer coarse rind off, soak the roots for an hour or two in cold water to which a little vinegar and flour is added, which will remove the bitter taste and give the roots a nice appearance.

Russian Giant.—Large black roots of rare delicacy; very much like oysters in taste. Per pkt. 6d.



SALSIFY

SCORZONERA

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and

DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—KIRCHHOFF'S.

SPINACH
MONSTROUS VIROFLAY



Spinach should be planted in very rich ground;
the richer the better. Water freely.

Spinach (Spinasie)

No vegetable or plant makes better or more nutritious "greens" and contains more vitamins

than Spinach, and is besides much more delicious than Turnip, Beet, and Rape greens.

Monstrous Viroflay.—Most excellent variety for spring and winter use. Leaves dark green, large, thick, and fleshy. Sow seed from February to October at intervals in rows about 1 foot apart and about 1 inch deep and thin out for use as it grows. Firm the ground after sowing. Per pkt. 6d.

New Zealand.—Grows well during summer. Makes a low spreading plant from which delicious tender "greens" can be gathered the entire summer. Soak the seed in warm water before sowing, and sow from October to December in drills about 1 inch deep. Transplant in rows about 2 feet apart and about 18 inches apart in the rows to secure best results. Per pkt. 6d.

Three Things Necessary

to secure a good crop of Vegetables

PURE SEED

SUITABLE SOIL

CLEAN CULTURE

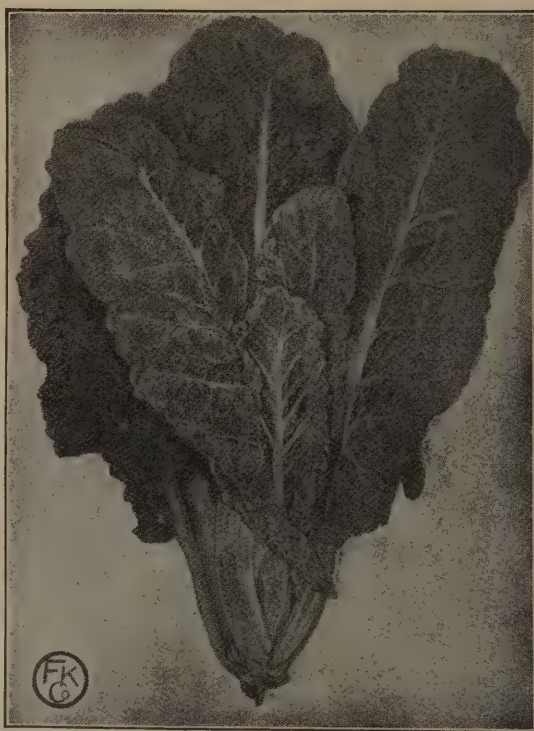
As a rule never let the same crop or kind of Vegetables occupy the same ground or bed two years in succession.

SPINACH BEET or Swiss Chard

— (SNIJBIET) —

Spinach Beet is one of the great health-giving greens, and there is no more profitable vegetable for the home garden, as it will yield continuously. No matter how small the garden a place should be reserved for this vegetable. It is a Beet, producing leaves only, and grows to a height of 2 to 2½ feet. Its great merit is that it will supply "greens" throughout the entire summer when no Spinach is to be had. The pure white stems and mid-ribs may be cooked like Asparagus and the other leafy portions used like Spinach. Sow seed from August to February in rows from 12 to 18 inches apart and about 1 inch deep. After sowing firm the ground well. Thin out seedlings to 9 inches apart. Cultivate the same as for the common Red Beet. The outer leaves should either be cut off close to the base of the plant or pulled off when young, as others take their places very rapidly. Also used as a green food for chickens. Per pkt. 6d.

NEW CUSTOMERS.—*The purchase of no other merchandise is more important than that of Seeds; the wise gardener and planter has the harvest in view when he selects his Seedsman; his Seeds are the foundation of his crop; he requires the best Seeds that grow and the varieties that pay best. It has been our constant effort and study to ascertain what is best for our climate, what will succeed best, and where to grow our supplies. We have no hesitation in saying that our efforts have been successful. Leading Gardeners and Planters use our Seeds, knowing them to be the best.*



SPINACH BEET

SORREL (Suring)

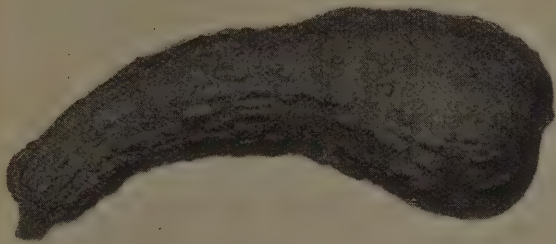
Sow the seed at any time in rich soil in drills 12 inches apart and about ½-inch deep, and thin the seedlings to 5 or 6 inches apart in the row. Cut out the seed stalk as soon as it appears.

Broad-leaved French.—Boiled and served like Spinach, it possesses a very fine flavour; also delicious for soups and sauces on account of its pleasant acid flavour. Per pkt. 6d.

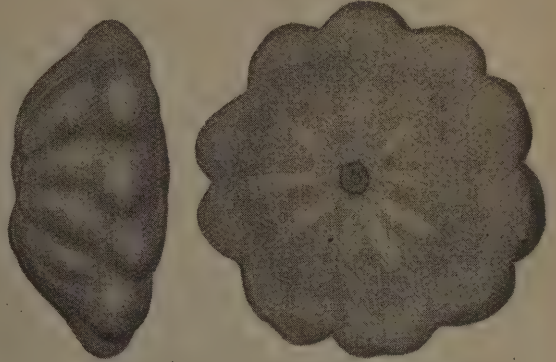
Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.

::: THEY GROW BETTER ::: THEY YIELD BETTER :::

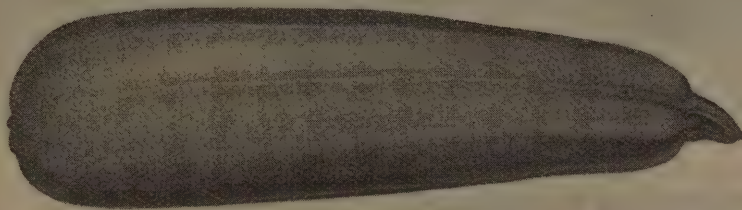
A COLLECTION OF SQUASHES (VEGETABLE MARROWS)



Giant Crookneck



Custard Squashes



Long White Bush



The Hubbard

H. K. & Co.

Squash or Vegetable Marrow (Vroë of Groen) Pampontjies)

Not only Squash but all Vine Seeds should not be sown until the weather becomes warm and settled. Plant and cultivate in the same manner as Cucumbers, Melons, Pumpkins, &c., the Bush varieties in "hills" 4 feet apart each way and the RUNNING kinds in "hills" 6 to 8 feet apart. Hills should be thoroughly manured and place 7 or 8 seeds in each about 1 inch deep. When well grown thin out leaving finally but 2 or 3 plants to the hill.

Squash is one of the most nutritious and valuable of our Garden Vegetables and very superior in flavour if sliced and fried when half grown.

Bush Varieties

Gather for use while the faded bloom yet adheres to the fruit.

Long White Bush (Veg. Marrow).—This is a widely popular English variety of fine quality. The fruits are of perfect oblong form, 10 to 15 inches in length and from 3 to 4 inches in diameter; colour a creamy white. Flesh white and very thick. Its cooking qualities are unexcelled when cut young. Per pkt. 6d.

Long Green Bush.—Fruit large, oblong-shaped, from 10 to 15 inches long. Skin dark green at first, but as they mature become marbled with yellow and lighter green stripes. Fine grained, tender, and of excellent flavour. Per pkt. 6d.

Golden Custard.—Large scallop-shaped Squash 9 to 12 inches in diameter, of a rich golden-yellow colour. Skin smooth, flesh thick and of fine quality. Per pkt. 6d.

White Custard.—Excellent strain, fruits 10 to 12 inches in diameter, scalloped or edged around rim, somewhat flat but very meaty; skin clear waxy-white. Splendid sort for family or market use. Per pkt. 6d.

Giant Crookneck.—Finesummer Squash, large and solid. Flesh has a golden-orange colour, is dry and of most agreeable flavour. Skin is a golden yellow and thickly covered with warts. Per pkt. 6d.

SHALLOTS (Sjalotjies)

Cultivate in the same manner as Onions. Much used in soups, salads, &c. Shallots may be readily propagated yearly by dividing and planting separately.

Per pkt. 6d.

STRAWBERRY

A fine mixture of large-fruited varieties. As Strawberry seed is slow to germinate (two or three months), and being besides very delicate, it should be sown in tins or boxes of fine light soil and barely covered. Keep shaded and fairly moist. Set out seedlings in rows 18 to 24 inches apart and 10 to 12 inches apart in the row in ground well enriched with good old stable manure.

Per pkt. 1/-

Running Varieties

The Running Varieties should be left on the vine to ripen.

For winter use store in a warm dry place.

Hubbard.—Fruit olive-shaped, large, often weighing 10 lbs. each, shell is thick and tough, much warted, and when ripe dark green; flesh rich, thick, dry, and finely flavoured. Good keeper. Pkt. 6d.

Delicious.—Pear-shaped fruits, averaging 5 lbs. each; skin green; flesh orange, fine grained, and of exceptional merit for table use. Splendid winter keeper. Pkt. 6d.

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and

DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—KIRCHHOFF'S.



TOMATO—BEST OF ALL

Tomatoes (TAMATIES of LIEFDESAPPEL)

Sow the seed from August to December in a hotbed, greenhouse in tins or boxes, in rows 4 to 6 inches apart and about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep. When the plants are about 2 inches high, transplant into tins or boxes 4 inches apart each way. Harden off gradually to get strong and stocky plants. After all danger of frost is past, the plants may be set out in the open ground 3 or 4 feet apart each way, in good rich soil. Water freely at the time of transplanting, and shelter from the sun for a few days until plants are established. Where it can be done, we advise training the plants on poles, trellises, etc., they do better, are more easily cultivated, and continue to yield longer. If all useless growth is removed by pinching out the side branches that develop at the leaf-joints or suckers that may spring up from the base of the plant, the plants will produce more perfect fruits and a more abundant crop. Cultivate thoroughly as long as the vines will permit, but last 2 or 3 workings should be very shallow or the crop may be badly injured. Good soil and plenty of water is needed to produce fine Tomatoes.

Earliana.—Fruits are perfectly smooth and of good marketable size, and always beautiful in appearance. Colour of skin a fine bright red. Almost all fruits come nearly round, and are excellent for slicing, the flesh being firm, with few seeds. Per pkt. 6d.

Best of All.—Fruits nearly round, very thick through, good size, and quite smooth; colour a bright scarlet. No cripples, no scalds, no cracked, no wrinkled, no one-sided uneven marred fruit. It is a perfect Tomato, and unsurpassed for all purposes. Per pkt. 6d.

KIRCHHOFF'S TOMATO SEEDS

Have a wonderful reputation throughout South Africa for purity, trueness to type, and also prolificness.

**THEY WILL
MORE THAN
SATISFY YOU.**

King Humbert.—Fruits of a glossy scarlet colour, plum-shaped and borne in clusters of four to six. The Tomatoes are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick and as smooth and perfect as a plum. Per pkt. 6d.

Matchless.—Very large, beautiful cardinal-red fruits; smooth, solid, and meaty, with few seeds; very heavy yielder. The skin is tough, which makes it a splendid keeper. Excellent alike for table, market, or canning. Per pkt. 6d.

Beauty (The King of all Tomatoes).—The largest bright red, perfectly smooth, high-yielding, best keeping, finest flavoured Tomato. Exceedingly solid and firm-fleshed and the standard main-crop variety for all market gardeners in South Africa. Size and shape just right for packing, and the tough skin makes it carry well. Our own special strain; always dependable. If in doubt what to plant, we advise *Beauty*. Per pkt. 6d.

Red Cherry.—Small round bright red fruits about the size of a large cherry, sweet flavour; fine for pickles and preserves. Per pkt. 6d.

Golden Queen.—Fruit smooth, medium-sized, solid and early; colour beautiful golden yellow; delicious flavour. Its colour alone distinguishes it from any other known sort; makes a handsome rich preserve. Per pkt. 6d.

Ponderosa.—Exceptionally large in size, purple-pink in colour, solid, meaty, and of a good sub-acid flavour. Unequalled and delicious either sliced, cooked, or canned. The fruits are oblong in form, fairly smooth, and when well grown will weigh frequently one pound or more each. A fine Tomato for the home garden. Per pkt. 6d.

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.



BEAUTY

TOMATOES—continued

Norton.—Introduced by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture for **wilt** resistance. Plant is large and vigorous, producing a heavy yield of large, smooth, solid, bright scarlet-red fruits of excellent quality, very similar to our *Beauty*. Probably the best Tomato for growing in wilt-infested lands. Splendid carriers, and fruits are of right size and shape to pack well for market. Per pkt, 6d.

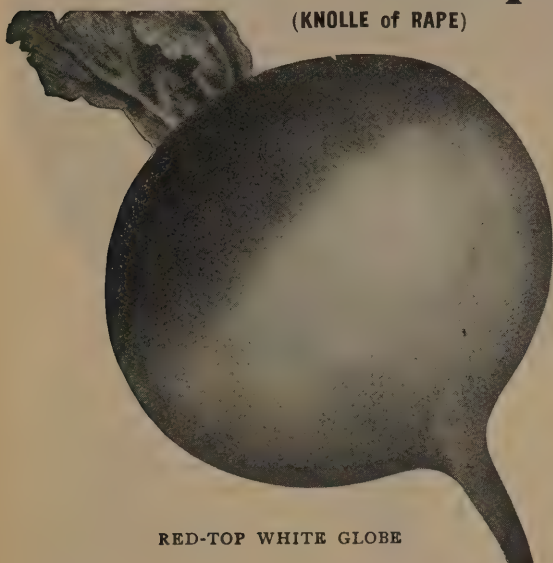
Marglobe.—Originated by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture and resistant to **nail-head rust** and **wilt**. Fruits are of medium size and of perfect globe shape, smooth and solid, and set in clusters of 5 to 7 on vines with fairly heavy growth. The colour of the Tomatoes is a remarkable pure scarlet, and the flavour agreeable and tasty. Fine for the market gardener and most valuable for the home garden. Per pkt, 6d.

COLUMBIA.—A main-crop scarlet-fruited variety, introduced by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture for **wilt** resistance. The plant is a strong grower and very productive. The fruits are large and handsome, round or slightly flattened, perfectly smooth, of even colour, firm, solid, and of excellent keeping quality. Unsurpassed for market. You will relish having them on your table. Per pkt. 1/-

NOVELTY

Garden Turnip

(KNOLLE of RAPE)



RED-TOP WHITE GLOBE

Sow thinly in drills, 12 to 18 inches apart and about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep. Thin early 4 to 6 inches apart, as any overcrowding will result in rough and poorly flavoured roots. A light sandy soil well enriched from a previous crop is best adapted for their growth, as fresh manure makes spotted Turnips inferior in quality and with a rank flavour. For early crop sow in August and September; for medium in January and February; and for winter use in March and April. Turnips are easy to grow, and pull them while they are tender and sweet.

Snowball.—Extra early, perfectly round, pure white Turnip; very clean, smooth, and handsome. Flesh solid, snowy white, tender, and most delicate in flavour. Per pkt. 6d.

Red-Top White Globe.—A large handsome globe-shaped variety. The upper portion is of rich purplish red, and the lower half creamy white. Flesh pure white, firm, fine grained, sweet, and tender; unsurpassed for home or market. Per pkt. 6d.

Golden Ball.—A beautiful bright yellow Turnip of medium size, hardy and good keeper, largely planted because of its delicious quality, which justly earns it the name "Orange Jelly." Pkt. 6d.

"HEAVY CROPPING" GARDEN SWEDE (Kohlruuben)
—Produces large, smooth, globe-shaped Turnips of rich yellow colouring. The finely grained yellow flesh is of most pleasing appearance, tender, sweet, and exceptionally free from hard stringy nature. Per pkt. 6d.

KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS have been for more than Thirty-five Years a Standard among the Best Gardeners of the Union for both Purity and Excellence. You can rely on Kirchhoff's Seeds.

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and

DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—KIRCHHOFF'S.



SWEDES

Farm, Field, and Forage Seeds



Not HOW CHEAP but HOW GOOD is the Motto of our Farm Seed transactions.

As Prices of Agricultural Seeds fluctuate considerably throughout the year, will you please mail us a list of your actual requirements. We shall be pleased to submit samples, and are prepared to make special low prices on large lots.

LUCERNE.—The Clover that stays and stays and grows and grows; excellent for cattle, horses, sheep, ostriches, &c. There isn't any question but that Lucerne is the greatest forage crop grown, and any farm that can produce it—and the farm that cannot is rare—is not realising its full possibilities without this splendid crop. A fair average seeding broadcast is from 20 to 25 lb.; in drills, 12 to 18 ins. apart from 8 to 10 lb. per acre. Land intended for it must be well and deeply tilled; seed may be sown in autumn and spring. Lucerne does best in deep fertile well-drained soil, rich in lime and reasonably free from weeds. Cut only when coming into bloom.

Provence

Hunter River

Chinese

} all best Colonial grown.

THOUSAND-HEADED KALE.

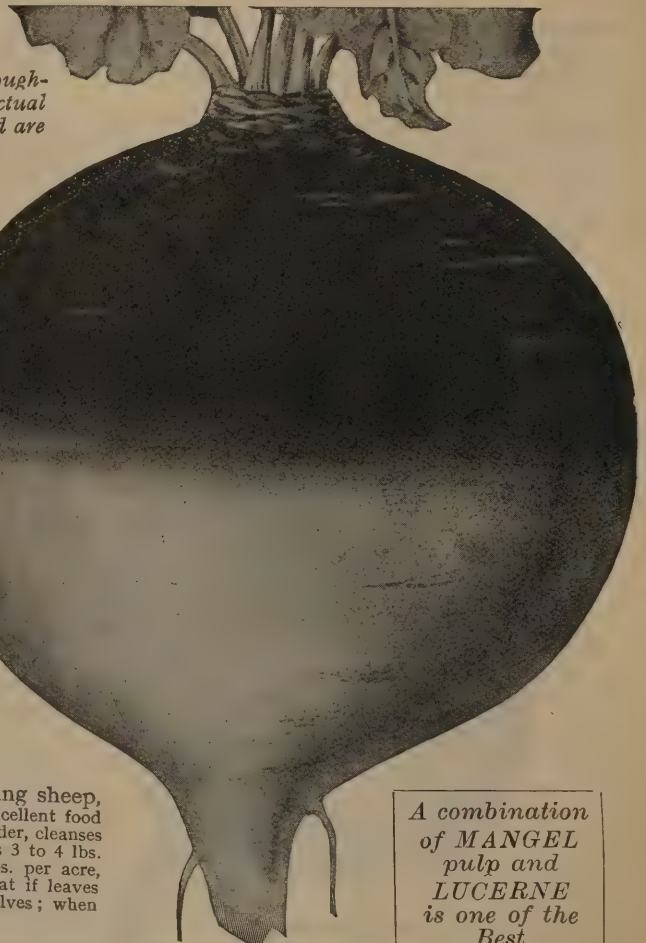
Greatly relished by hogs, cattle, and sheep, and will give 2 to 3 feedings during the summer and autumn. Sow in spring in drills 28 inches apart, at the rate of 4 lbs. per acre, and cultivate.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.

Excellent for Poultry, and when ground is profitably fed to hogs and other stock. Buckwheat is a useful crop, as owing to its quick rank growth it helps to clean land of weeds. Ploughed in at the end of season, it makes a splendid green manure, and in addition a first-class honey plant. Sow broadcast at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.—Most valuable for pasturing sheep, cattle, and pigs; can also be cut and fed when required. Excellent food for chickens. Makes splendid green manure when ploughed under, cleanses the soil of weeds, and adds nitrogen to the soil. Sow in drills 3 to 4 lbs. about 15 ins. apart, or broadcast at the rate of 10 to 12 lbs. per acre, covering by a light harrowing. Cattle and sheep are apt to bloat if leaves are wet or they are turned in hungry and allowed to fill themselves; when on Rape they should at all times have access to salt.

MARROW KALE (Chou Moellier).—Unsurpassed as a milk producer. As the plants grow the leaves should be cut off (not pulled) once a fortnight. When leaf supply is exhausted, the stem can be chaffed up with the remaining top leaves as they are sweet and juicy. There is absolutely no waste with this plant. Sow in autumn and spring in drills 2 feet apart and thin out, allowing about 12 inches between each plant. 2 lbs. per acre.



CATTLE TURNIP, PURPLE-TOP MAMMOTH

A combination of MANGEL pulp and LUCERNE is one of the Best Cattle Feed.

Special Quotations on Larger Quantities are gladly given to Corporations, Merchants, Market Gardeners & Farmers.—Write us!

CATTLE CABBAGE (Champion Ox).—Extremely valuable for stock feed. May be cultivated in two ways :

(1) By raising young plants in a seed-bed for transplanting, when about 1 lb. of seed per acre is required ; (2) By sowing in drills where the crop is to grow, when about 5 lbs. of seed per acre is required.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER (Mammoth).—Immense yielder—100 bushels of seed to the acre has been grown at less expense than Mealies. Very highly recommended for poultry. Best egg-producing food known. Largely grown for oil. After being crushed the residue or oil-cake makes a valuable fodder for cattle and pigs. Sow seed in the spring, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. In small gardens the heavy erect-growing stalks may be utilised to support Pole Beans.

TEFF.—Just as Lucerne is King of the Clovers, so Teff stands predominant among all Grasses. In fact, Teff is now the only variety of Summer Grass which is grown all over South Africa with the greatest success. Teff can either be pastured or cut and made into hay, and either form is extremely palatable and readily eaten by all stock. Sow in spring when all fear of frost is over. Two and very often three cuttings can be obtained in a favourable season. Sow 6 lbs. per acre.

SUDAN GRASS.—This forage crop is of immense value, being thoroughly drought-resistant and yielding more heavily than Millet. Sudan Grass can be pastured or cut and made into hay, the quality of which is unequalled, or it can be used for ensilage. It is strictly an annual, growing from 5 to 9 feet, and stools freely when given plenty of room. When drilled in rows, 1½ to 2 feet apart, 4 to 6 lbs. are required, and 16 to 24 lbs. when sown broadcast. Sow in spring. Two or three fine crops of hay can be cut in one season. Sow in spring after ground has thoroughly warmed up.

PASPALUM dilatatum (Golden Crown Grass).—Good drought-resister ; when established is not affected by

frost. Yields enormous quantities of fodder much liked by stock. Stands close grazing well. Best time to sow is spring, 6 to 8 lbs. per acre.

MANNA (Boer).—The well-known annual hay and fodder crop. Will grow anywhere. 10 lbs. per acre. Relished by all stock.

CARROTS.—For varieties see VEGETABLE SEEDS. Too much cannot be said in praise of the Carrot, as they make a most wholesome change of feed for your cattle when given in connection with grain or dry fodder. In drills, 5 to 6 lbs. per acre.

CHICORY.—See VEGETABLE SEEDS. In drills, 4 to 6 lbs. per acre.

.. Make Forage ..

With the rapidly increasing stock industry in the Union and the prosperity coming on account of it, raising more stock-feed is paramount, but it is only a paying proposition if you grow all the feed necessary for that stock on your own acres.

SWEDES.—Excellent crop for cattle feeding ; yields are heavy and feeding value high. Thrive best on soils suitable for wheat or bean cultivation. Plough, harrow, roll, and drain well. Sow from January to March in drills 3 ft. apart, and thin out the plants to 18 ins. 3 to 4 lbs. will sow an acre.

Champion.—Handsome tankard-shape, large size, very solid, and keeps well. Deep purple top.

Monarch or Elephant.—Large oval-shaped roots. Skin dark red above ground and yellow below. Flesh rich yellow, fine grained, best quality.

MANGEL WURZEL.—Mangel Wurzels have attracted much attention in recent years, and farmers are seemingly convinced of their wonderful results for feeding stock, as is evidenced by the rapid increase in the acreage devoted to this crop during the past few years. All are immense yielders under good cultivation and make an agreeable change of food for any animal kept on dry forage in winter. Sow from October to January in rows 2½ to 3 ft. apart, dropping from 6 to 10 seeds to the foot. Cover seed about 1 inch, making ground firm over seed. When about 3 to 4 ins. high, thin to 8 to 10 ins. apart ; about 10 lbs. will sow an acre.

Mammoth Long Red.—Heavy cropper, roots long, thick, very regular and clean ; quality superior and very nutritious ; extensively grown

Eckendorf Giant.—Large cylindrical yellow roots ; much liked by cattle and sheep. Flesh firm and sweet, and of high feeding value.

Half-Sugar Mangel.—Combines best qualities of Sugar Beet and Mangels and supplies a food of very high nutritive value, being very solid and rich in saccharine. Roots white at the bottom, green at top.

CATTLE TURNIPS.—Excellent for cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. Pulled and stored, the roots, which possess good keeping qualities, can be used during winter when other forages are scarce. Cultivate same as *Swedes*.

Purple-Top Mammoth.—Popular standard for stock feeding. Hardy, productive, and a good keeper.

Green-Top Yellow Aberdeen.—Distinct variety of finest feeding quality ; very solid ; capital keeper.

SUGAR BEET.—Should have most extensive cultivation on account of its splendid value for sugar-making. Excellent also for feeding cows, as the large amount of sugar improves wonderfully the quantity and quality of the milk. They require the same culture as Mangel Wurzels, but should be thinned out so as to stand from 6 to 8 inches apart. Discontinue cultivation after formation of roots has commenced. Root is conical, straight and even, large at top and rapidly tapering.

TOBACCO SEEDS.—Sow in seed beds in July and August in a sheltered position to have plants ready for transplanting during September and October. Two ounces of seed will produce sufficient plants for an acre. Varieties available are—

Havana.—Used for cigar purposes ; large long leaf of fine quality. Pkt. 6d.; oz. 3/-

Gold Leaf.—A bright sort for wrappers, cutters, and fillers. Pkt. 6d.; per oz. 3/-

Virginia.—Large broad leaves ; makes a fine smoker. Per pkt. 6d.; per oz. 3/-

Turkish.—A high-flavoured Cigarette variety. Per pkt. 6d.; per oz. 3/-

Magaliesberg.—The best Transvaal Pipe Tobacco. Per pkt. 6d.; per oz. 2/6

Every Poultryman should grow either Mangels or Sugar Beets, they supply green food of the highest quality during winter. The birds will keep themselves in health by pecking at the roots if a few are put in the runs. Both are nutritious and laxative.

Mangels are of especial value to Dairymen.—The roots are juicy, sweet, and nutritive, act as a mild laxative, and keep the cattle in good health, thus tending to produce flesh and increase the flow of milk.

MAMMOTH
LONG RED
MANGEL

Kirchhoff's Tree Seeds

The following is a select list of the principal varieties suitable for South Africa. All Tree Seeds mailed free on receipt of price quoted. The varieties marked with an * are mostly in demand.

ACACIA dealbata (*Silver Wattle*).—The timber is very tough, and much used by coopers, etc.; bark valuable for tanning; 40 to 50 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

ACACIA decurrens (*Green Wattle*).—A medium-sized tree; its wood is used for staves, turner's wood handle, fuel, and many other purposes; bark valuable for tanning; 40 to 50 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

ACACIA melanoxylon (*Black Wood*).—Most valuable wood for furniture, boat-building, casks, and other purposes. A grand avenue tree; 50 to 80 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

***ACACIA mollissima** (*Black Wattle*).—Thousands of acres of land are annually planted with this tree; the wood is used for staves, pick-handles, etc., also serving as an excellent fuel. Bark highly valuable for tanning; 40 to 50 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

ACACIA Baileyana.—The best Acacia for ornamental purposes. Flowers pale yellow, produced in great profusion. 15 to 20 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

All the Seeds of Acacias have a very hard outer covering. To facilitate and hasten germination, place the seed in a bowl or basin, pour boiling water over it, and allow to stand for 24 hours; then plant immediately.

AUSTRALIAN MYRTLE.—Valuable evergreen shrubs with silvery grey foliage and white flowers. Largely used as a hedge plant. Stands dry weather well. Per pkt. 1/-

***CUPRESSUS macrocarpa** (*Cypress*).—Everybody's hedge plant, of vigorous growth and having bright green foliage; bears clipping remarkably well. Seed generally germinates in 4 to 6 weeks; 70 to 80 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

CUPRESSUS sempervirens pyramidalis (*Italian Cypress*).—Tall, tapering, conical; famous for the durability of its timber; 70 to 80 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

***PINUS insignis**.—Undoubtedly the most popular Pine. It is perfectly hardy, of very rapid growth, doing well everywhere. Wood useful for fruit and packing cases, flooring boards, etc.; 70 to 80 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

PINUS pinaster (*The Cluster Pine*).—Very fast-growing timber tree, yields largely the French turpentine; 40 to 60 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

***EUCALYPTUS amygdalina** (*Peppermint Gum*).—Quick grower and very hardy. The wood is well adapted for shingles, rails, planking, etc. 150 to 200 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

EUCALYPTUS citriodora (*Lemon-scented Gum*).—A handsome slender tree with smooth white bark, supplying a useful timber. Its leaves yield a large supply of volatile oil of excellent lemon-like fragrance; 50 to 80 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

EUCALYPTUS corynocalyx (*Sugar Gum*).—The wood is remarkably heavy, very dense, hard and strong; in great request as fence posts, railway sleepers, staves, and felloes; 80 to 100 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

EUCALYPTUS diversicolor (*Karri Gum*).—Very hardy and a comparatively quick grower. The timber, which is of straight grain and tough, is much used for buildings, shafts, spokes, fence rails, mining work, etc.; 150 to 200 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

EUCALYPTUS ficifolia (*Crimson-flowered Gum*).—A slow-growing variety, attaining a height of from 20 to 30 feet, producing magnificent trusses of bright scarlet flowers. Splendid for the shrubbery. Per pkt. 2/-

***EUCALYPTUS globulus** (*Blue Gum*).—A quick grower, and one of the most useful of all Gums. Wood extensively used in the construction of wooden buildings, fencing, telegraph poles, railway sleepers, etc.; 150 to 200 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

EUCALYPTUS longifolia (*Woolly Butt*).—Grows to a great height. There is not a tree grown that produces more useful timber. Stands well in any situation; 100 to 200 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

EUCALYPTUS maculata (*Spotted Gum*).—Stems straight up to 70 or 80 feet without branching; diameter 5 to 6 feet. Timber used for shipbuilding, railway sleepers, wheelwright's and cooper's work; 120 to 150 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

EUCALYPTUS marginata (*Yarrah Gum*).—Famed for its indestructible wood, and known as the Mahogany Tree. Invaluable for heavy structure, such as piles for jetties, bridges, railway sleepers, etc.; 150 to 200 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

EUCALYPTUS resinifera (*Red Mahogany*).—A superior timber tree of large size. Wood much prized for its strength and durability; 100 to 150 ft. Pkt. 1/-

EUCALYPTUS robusta (*Swamp Mahogany*).—A good timber for house carpentry, joists, shipbuilding, etc.; good for fuel; succeeds well in low damp ground. Pkt. 1/-

***EUCALYPTUS rostrata** (*Red Gum*).—Very hardy. The timber is heavy, hard, strong, and durable; largely used for railway sleepers, blocks in street paving, posts, shipbuilding, etc.; 80 to 100 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

EUCALYPTUS saligna (*Weeping Gum*).—Timber of excellent quality, largely used for bridge-making, house-building, railway sleepers, and telegraph poles; 80 to 100 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

EUCALYPTUS siderophloia (*Red Ironbark*).—Most valuable wood for piles, girders, telegraph posts, fencing of all kinds, shingles, and for every purpose in which strength and durability are required. Superior as fuel for steam engines; 80 to 120 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

***EUCALYPTUS viminalis** (*Manna Gum*).—A large tree. The wood is light coloured, clear, and frequently employed for shingles, fence rails, and ordinary building purposes; 150 to 200 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

CASUARINA tenuissima (*Beefwood Tree*).—Peculiar looking trees with grayish pendulous branchlets. Invaluable for their rapidity of growth; yielding strong, durable, and handsome timber; useful for veneers and cabinet-work. One of the best for fuel; 60 to 80 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

GREVILLEA robusta (*Silver Oak*).—Largely planted for the sake of its rapid growth, elegant fern-like foliage, and beautiful orange flowers. Fine for parks, avenues, etc.; 40 to 50 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

SCHINUS molle (*Pepper Tree*).—A well-known hardy shade tree of graceful habit, and not affected by heat or cold. The leaves have a strong aromatic scent. Suitable for avenues or windbreaks; 20 to 30 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

Most of the Gum and Coniferæ Seeds are of slow germination and are best sown in tins or boxes. After sowing, the seed should be pressed lightly into the soil by means of a flat board, and thereafter it should be covered to a depth of about twice its thickness with fine clear sand. After covering the seeds should be watered through a fine rose, and shading should be placed over the tins. The shading may consist of old sacks, matting, or other covering, and should remain on till some time after germination takes place. Great care must be taken never to let seed tins become dry, they must be kept damp but never wet. Watering once or twice a day will usually be found sufficient. Shading on seedlings should be gradually reduced till they can stand in the open; this will harden them off, when they can be put in permanent positions.

Special Quotations on Larger Quantities are gladly given to Corporations, Merchants, Market Gardeners, and Florists.—Write us!



Kirchhoff's Flower Seeds

In the following pages we offer a **carefully** chosen list of **FLOWER SEEDS** in which no want of the flower garden has been neglected, the numerous varieties insuring a wide range of colour, form, height, habit, and season, thus permitting selection for any and every ornamental purpose. Our stock of Flower Seeds is of the highest possible quality, and only varieties really desirable and adapted to planting in South Africa are here catalogued.

All Flowers raised from Seed are known as

HARDY ANNUALS.—They are those which require no artificial heat at any period of their growth, as every stage of their development may be passed in the open ground. They are the most easily cultivated of all plants. For succession sow from August to November for Summer display; December and January for Autumn blooming; and February and March for Spring flowering. Seeds of this class may be sown where they are to grow, but as a rule it is preferable to transplant; you will get stronger plants and save time. During dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS should be started early in Spring in the house or sown in tins or boxes under protection and transplanted to the open ground as soon as danger of frost is past.

BIENNIALS grow from seed one season, bloom and die the next, though a great many in our climate will bloom the first season. If seeds of this kind are sown in tins or boxes in Autumn and protected during Winter they will make strong plants by Spring and come into bloom quite early. Or seeds may be sown in the open ground in Autumn and at the beginning of Winter covered with straw or other litter as protection against frost. In spring remove this covering and loosen the surface around them. When large enough transplant where they are to remain.

PERENNIALS are herbaceous plants which die down during the Winter, but spring up and produce new stems annually. Treat the same as with Annuals. Some of them germinate **slowly and irregularly**, often taking many months before sprouting.

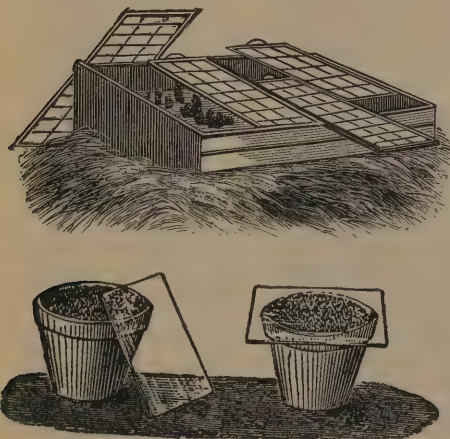
GREENHOUSE PLANTS should be sown in tins or boxes under glass and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year.

BRIEF HINTS ON SOWING AND CULTIVATION.

One of the first considerations in the culture of flowers is the condition of the soil, to which sufficient attention is rarely paid. To obtain perfection the soil should be rich and well worked and the surface as fine and smooth as possible. Most flower seeds are best sown in tins or boxes, and the most suitable soil is a very fine rich sandy loam. A common mistake in sowing flower seeds is covering too deeply. As a general rule **cover seeds not more than two or three times their own diameter**, and for very fine seeds like Portulaca, Petunias, &c., a *slight sprinkling of soil* is quite sufficient. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. For larger seeds the depth should be regulated according to the size of the seeds; for instance, those the size of Mignonette, Carnations, Pansies, etc., about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; those the size of Balsams, Zinnias, etc., about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; and those the size of Nasturtiums, Sweet Peas, etc., about 1 inch deep. Get a piece of lath (it would be better if planed smooth) about two feet long, press the edge down into the soil evenly so as to make a groove as deep as the seed is to be planted and scatter the seed along this, evenly and thinly, allowing sufficient for loss. Cover the seeds, turn your lath flatwise, and press the soil down firmly. The soil should not be allowed to become quite dry after the seeds are sown. Therefore if rain does not fall in the case of flower seeds which are sown in the open ground, watering must be practised. When watering the seeds sown in tins or boxes, water carefully through a fine sprayer, and never allow the water to gather on the surface soil, or the soil may get caked, and seedlings will have difficulty in getting through. Success is more certain if a pane of glass, some matting, sacks, or other covering is placed over the tins or boxes till the plants have appeared, when it should be removed. As to seeds sown in the open ground, a slight mulching of well-decayed stable manure, rubbed up fine with some fine soil and scattered over the surface, will be found invaluable for shade, in preventing evaporation and the caking of the soil, and in hastening the germination of the seed. Straw matting, bags, canvas, or even a covering of grass or hay over the seed beds are also most beneficial to keep the ground moist and in proper condition.

After seedlings have appeared give a light sprinkling over them, and use a can with a fine rose. Allow the water to penetrate the soil before adding more. As soon as it has soaked well in, renew sprinkling until satisfied that the water has thoroughly soaked through. When the little plants have produced three or four leaves they should be gone over carefully and thinned out, leaving the individual plants which are to be transplanted an inch or two apart. Most young seedlings should also be protected from bright sunshine by a slight shading until they can form strong roots and establish themselves. Accustom the plants gradually to both air and light, and aim to have thrifty stocky plants at the right time for setting out. Transplant as soon as the soil is warm enough and choose a dull day if possible. Lift plants carefully, retaining as much soil to the roots as possible. Water the seedlings and also the ground they are to be transplanted to previously, so that soil conditions are nearly equal. Firm the soil well around the newly set plants and water again. Shade from the strong sun the first day or two after transplanting, or until well established. The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants may receive the full benefit of the waterings, rains, and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and caked.

It is a good plan to sow only part of a packet of seed at once, and then in a week or ten days the remainder. A common and injurious fault is either to sow too thickly or to thin the plants insufficiently, as when overcrowded they can neither develop to perfection nor flower finely. Thinning, respectively transplanting, should commence as soon as the plants can be fairly laid hold of, and continued until each plant has sufficient space for full development. The final distances (thinned out or transplanted) should not be less than the following:—Dwarf varieties, 4 to 6 inches; semi-dwarf varieties, 8 to 12 inches; tallest, 18 to 30 inches from plant to plant. Any neglect in this particular is fatal to the production of fine flowers, a little extra trouble in thinning being amply repaid by the greater profusion and lengthened duration of the blossoms.



Do not sow too deep! Keep seed bed shaded and moist! Thin out timely and liberally! Never work among flowers or vegetables when they are wet except when transplanting seedlings. An occasional watering with liquid manure will tend to prolong the flowering period and increase the size and brilliancy of the flowers. Where the soil is poor, liquid manure watering is indispensable.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS employed in this List.

H.A.—Represents Hardy Annual.
H.H.A.—Represents Half-hardy Annual.
G.P.—Represents Greenhouse Plants.

B.—Represents Biennial.
P.—Represents Perennial.
A.—Sow in the Autumn.

S.—Sow in the Spring.
A.S.—Sow in either the
Autumn or Spring.

:: :: **ALL FLOWER SEEDS SENT POST PAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE** :: ::
Our Packets contain Good Seeds and plenty of them and are selected with an Idea of superiority of strain.

H.P. ABUTILON

(*Chinese Bellflower or Flowering Maple*)

Rapidly growing shrubs, bearing a rich profusion of lovely drooping large bell-shaped flowers on slender stems. Leaves ornamental and often beautifully variegated. Of easy culture; most desirable for house or garden. 4 to 6 ft. S. **Giant Hybrids.** Pkt. 1/-

H.A. ACROCLINIUM Roseum

(*Dutch—ROZEROODE IMMORTELLE*)

Pretty everlasting, with graceful daisy-like bright rose-coloured flowers with yellow centre. When cut in the bud state can be dried and used for winter bouquets. 1½ ft. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

H.A. ADONIS Æstivalis (*Flos Adonis*)

Showy brilliant scarlet flowers; foliage finely cut and very pretty. 1 ft. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

H.A. AGERATUM

Useful for beds and borders on account of their supplying the serious lack of blue shades among bedding plants, and most valuable for pot culture, baskets, and vases. Easily raised from seed, which may be sown in tins and transplanted or be sown direct in the open ground. A.S.

Blue Perfection.—Beautiful soft lavender blue, of free branching habit, and valuable for cut flowers and florist's work, 18 to 20 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

Imperial Dwarf Blue.—Excellent for edgings, bearing in profusion clusters of feathery lovely azure-blue flowers, 9 inches high. Per pkt. 6d.

Imperial Dwarf White.—Pure white, growing about 10 ins. high; makes a fine bed or border. Per pkt. 6d.

Bella Donna.—A beautiful new variety of compact even growth, rarely exceeding 8 inches in height, densely covered with *large dark blue* flowers. The finest variety of its class for bedding and edging, being literally a sheet of bloom from early summer till frost. Per pkt. 6d.



ABUTILON



AGERATUM—BLUE PERFECTION

**YOU
CANNOT
BUY**

*Better Seed
than
KIRCHHOFF'S
no matter
the price.*

**H.A.
AGROSTEMMA
Cœli Rosa**

(*Rose of Heaven*)

Superb free-flowering hardy annual, suitable for borders or for planting in groups. The flowers are rose-coloured and fine for cutting. 1½ ft. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

H.A. ALYSSUM (Sweet)

(Dutch—ZEESCHILDZAAT)

Suitable for borders, hanging baskets, and for rockwork. Sow where they are to remain and thin the young plants to stand 4 inches apart. When out of bloom, cut back for a second crop of flowers. A.S.

Maritimum Benthani.—Of trailing habit; small white honey-scented flowers, coming into bloom when only a couple of inches high. Valuable for cutting and the best for broad edges. 1 ft. Pkt. 6d.

Little Gem.—A perfect carpet of snow throughout the season, and only 4 to 5 inches high. Flowers pure white, flowering profusely. Undoubtedly the best white-flowering edging plant in list. Pkt. 6d.

Saxatile.—Very valuable for bedding, for edging, or for the rockery. Flowers are bright yellow and very showy. 9 ins. Per pkt. 6d.

H.H.A. AMARANTHUS (Dutch—AMARANT)

Ornamental foliage and flowering plants, desirable for backgrounds or massing. Seed is very fine but grows readily if kept moist. Do not cover over $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch. The plants thrive best in rather poor soil, and sufficient room should be given them to develop their full beauty. S.

Caudatus (Love-lies-Bleeding).—Curious long drooping spikes of blood-red flowers. Very effective for Autumn decoration. 3 ft. Pkt. 6d.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat).—Inner foliage is of blackest bronze, tipped with green, while outer foliage is bright scarlet and gold; fine for bedding. 2 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

H.A. ANAGALLIS.

Lovely dwarf plants, exceedingly effective as edgings, also charming on rock-work and in pots. Will bloom freely and make a magnificent display throughout the entire season. 6 to 9 inches. A.S.

Shades of Blue, Lilac, Scarlet, and Crimson, in splendid mixture. Per pkt. 6d.

H.A. ANCHUSA Capensis

Easily grown from seed. The flowers resemble a large Forget-me-not, but are larger and nicer in every respect. Very suitable for bouquets and cut flowers. A most lovely shade of a clear deep blue with a white centre. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.



SWEET ALYSSUM

H.P. ANCHUSA Italica

(Dropmore Variety)

The flowers are of a beautiful gentian-blue, produced in long loose sprays. In Spring an almost solid mass of colour. Invaluable for the hardy border. 4 to 6 ft. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

P. ANEMONE (Windflower)

Beautiful single cup-shaped flowers in many bright colours. Excellent for cutting. Plants flower in about ten months from seed. As seed germinates very slowly, it is best sown in tins or seed-beds about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep. Firm the soil, shade seed-bed from the sun, and water frequently. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. A.S.

Choicest Mixed. Per pkt. 6d.



AMARANTHUS CAUDATUS



SINGLE ANEMONES

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

ANTIRRHINUM or Snapdragon

(Dutch — LEEUBEKKIES)

As a cut flower the tall and semi-dwarf varieties are exceedingly attractive and useful, while the dwarf kinds are splendid for bedding and general garden planting. Seed germinates in about 2 to 3 weeks and is best sown in tins or beds about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep and transplanted in light but rich soil, setting plants 1 foot apart each way. Water liberally. Although a perennial, it is usually treated as a hardy annual. A.S.

Tall, mixed.—A fine assortment of innumerable rich colours and shades. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Semi-dwarf, mixed.—Undoubtedly the finest form for bedding and ribbon borders, the dense well-formed trusses contrasting beautifully with the deep green foliage. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Tom Thumb, mixed.—Compact and bushy, vigorous in habit, and very free bloomers. Invaluable in borders or beds and fine for pots. 1 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Queen Victoria.—Large pure white flowers, fine for cutting. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Venus.—Lovely delicate pink shade on white ground; large flowers, and excellent for cutting. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Black Prince.—A lustrous deep blackish maroon. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Flame.—Bright fiery red blooms with a suffusion of brilliant orange and a rich scarlet glow, a most intense colour. Very popular. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

ANTIRRHINUM MONSTROSUM—The Beautiful Mammoth Flowering Snapdragon NOVELTY



ANTIRRHINUM

No flower in recent years has shown such great improvement as has the Snapdragon. These Mammoth strains are an entirely new class, producing individual flowers 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide on strong sturdy stems, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. high, each blossom set closely on the stalk. The more we grow these improved strains the more we are convinced that it is one of the greatest of all flowers, having attained the highest perfection possible.

Rose Queen.—A magnificent shade of bright rose, a pure and strong colour that brings life and warmth into the garden and sure to make quite a "hit" among Snapdragon lovers. Per pkt. 1/-

Orange Prince.—No more distinct variety has been introduced up to date. The individual flower is exceptionally large and unique in its colouring, being of a wonderful golden orange, not soon forgotten when once seen. Per pkt. 1/-

Golden Queen.—A distinct and truly glorious variety that is sure to please all lovers of Snapdragon. The colour is a rich golden yellow, exceedingly showy, and particularly pretty for cut flowers. Per pkt. 1/-

Purple King.—A magnificent variety with very large flowers borne on spikes of great length. The colour is a bright velvety reddish maroon with a cast of crimson. Be sure to plant it for its fine. Pkt. 1/-

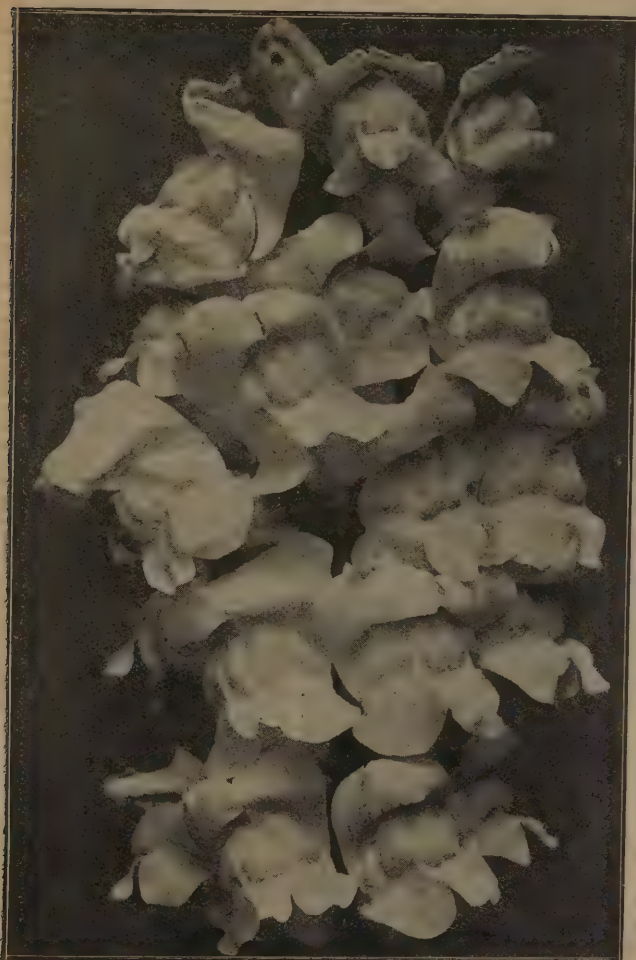
Apple Blossom.—The flowers are of a charming flesh-pink shade not unlike the well-known Stocks *Beauty of Nice*, and for bedding or border display it is simply beautiful. The exquisite soft blooms make delightful cut flowers for all occasions. Per pkt. 1/-

Orchid.—For richness and brightness in colour *Orchid* claims a foremost place. It is an immense well-formed flower of a beautiful mauve pink, not unlike the shade of *Cattleya* Orchids. The tube is of a somewhat darker shade, and there is just a tip of yellow on the lip. The very large well-formed flowers are closely set along the majestic and substantial spikes. Per pkt. 1/-

Snowflake.—None of the easily grown garden annuals have within recent years attained greater popularity than the Snapdragon, and with *Snowflake* we introduce a variety which will soon be extensively grown by all flower lovers. The plants are of robust growth, with deep green foliage, free and continuous blooming, and produce long graceful spikes of immense and durable flowers of a glistening pure snow-white. Most desirable when cut for vase and house decoration. Per pkt. 1/-

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

::: THEY GROW BETTER ::: THEY YIELD BETTER :::



ANTIRRHINUM, FANCY SHOW

ANTIRRHINUM—contd.

Mixed.—You will be delighted with this new Mammoth strain, producing beautiful flowers, gigantic in size, gorgeous in colours, and perfect in form. The mixture includes all the fine new varieties described above, besides an unusual large number of seedlings, all belonging to this new giant type. Most impressive either in borders or as cut flowers. Per pkt. 1/-

FANCY SHOW (Half-Dwarf).—Beautiful semi-dwarf variety of Snapdragon of recent introduction, which must be seen to appreciate their wonderful beauty, as words fail to adequately describe the glorious colours in this class, which include all the beautiful shades and tones from brightest cream through to deepest rose and red. The plants are 18 to 20 inches tall, of well-rounded bushy form, and bear a profusion of fine strong and upright flower spikes closely set with immense well-formed flowers, giving them the appearance of Giant Hyacinths. Most valuable for garden decoration and cutting, and distinct from anything that has been produced in Snapdragons up to the present. **Choicest Mixed.** Per pkt. 1/-

NOVELTY

P. AQUILEGIA or Columbine (Dutch—AKELEI)

Charming hardy perennials, splendid for borders or large clumps, doing best in the moist situations of the garden. They are much prized for cut-flower purposes, making dainty decorations. 2 to 2½ ft. A.S.

Long-spurred Hybrids, mixed.—A beautiful variety, producing in great profusion very graceful large-flowered long-spurred flowers, shading from light pink to dark rose, with white centre and yellow anthers. Per pkt. 6d.

Double Mixed.—Remarkably handsome odd flowers in various shades of yellow, lavender, blue, indigo, and white. Per pkt. 6d.



ARCTOTIS
GRANDIS

H.H.A. ARCTOTIS Grandis

Easily grown from seed, each plant quickly forms a bush 2 to 3 ft. across. The Marguerite-like flowers measure 2½ ins. across, and are borne on long graceful stems. They are pearly white with delicate mauve centre surrounded by a narrow golden band. The whole plant is covered with white down and produces a striking effect in the border. Splendid for cutting. 3 ft. S. Per pkt. 6d.

AURICULA. See PRIMULA AURICULA.



AQUILEGIA—LONG-SPURRED

H.H.A. **ASTERS**

The ever-increasing demand for this favourite flower surely proves its popularity, as it has few superiors for cutting, and ranks with the best Annuals for bedding. **Asters delight in rich moist soil** with an addition of air-slaked lime, and should have an open sunny position. A good

dressing of wood ashes stirred into the surface of the bed is very beneficial to the growth of plants, and helps to prevent diseases. Sow seed from August to January in tins or beds about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep, and when the plants have three or four leaves set out into the open ground about 18 inches apart each way. Keep plants well watered. By disbudding, letting only a few flowers come on each plant, much larger flowers will form. We recommend sowing a number of varieties and at intervals, as by this method of culture the blooming season can be made to extend from early summer until late in the autumn. The varieties we offer below are the best and most highly bred that can be obtained anywhere in the world.

*The richer the ground
the better Asters will be.
Water liberally.*

American Branching, mixed.—A most important type of Asters, and unsurpassed for cutting because the plants branch close to the ground so that all the flowers can be cut with long stems. The flowers are of the short straight petalled type, large and almost round, and practically never show a yellow centre. Most desirable for cutting, and strongly recommended where a gay and showy bed is desired. 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Per pkt. 6d.



ASTER—AMERICAN BEAUTY

Giant Comet, mixed (Ostrich Feather).—

A splendid strain, of free sturdy growth and attaining a height of 2 feet, well branched with long strong stems. The large flowers are often over 4 inches across and fully double, and about 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The petals are long and narrow, and gracefully curled and twisted, giving the whole flower a light feathery appearance. They are abundantly produced and are unsurpassed for cutting, lasting a long time when cut. Our mixture contains all the various colours of this type. Per pkt. 6d.

Giant Comet, white.—Large, of purest white, fine regular form, well reflexed, full centred; highly desirable for cutting. 2 ft. Pkt. 6d.

Dwarf Chrysanthemum, mixed.—Fine for bedding, edging, and pot culture, and valuable for obtaining light decorative effects. 1 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

American Beauty, mixed.—A variety of recent introduction and beyond doubt one of the grandest sorts in cultivation. The plants are of very healthy robust branching growth and about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high. The flowers are very large, and the great number of its long and fairly broad petals closely massed, forms a solid globe-shaped flower, magnificently beautiful in its exquisite perfect Paeony-like form. The flowers are borne in great profusion on long stiff stems, frequently 2 feet in length, making them especially desirable for vases, exhibition, or for sale. Pkt. 6d.



ASTER—GIANT RAY

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

ASTERS— continued

California Giants, mixed.—Magnificent large-flowering Aster, is winning enthusiastic admiration everywhere. The flowers are of largest size, 4 to 5 and often 6 inches across. Petals are narrow, very long and gracefully reflexed. The outer petals show to their full extent, while gradually towards the centre they bend and curl across each other in such wonderful disorder as to make the fluffiest Aster known. The flowers are gracefully poised on strong stems 18 to 24 inches long, and are unsurpassed as cut flowers for vases and house decoration. Per pkt. 6d.

Heart of France.—Beautiful deep red blooms of largest size and perfect formation, carried on elegant long stems, and therefore highly valuable for cutting. In beds the colour is particularly attractive, as it is in mass planting that the colour makes its most glorious display. Plants are of the branching type, and very robust in habit. Pkt. 6d.

GOLDEN SUN.—Perfectly symmetrical flowers of a pleasing bright primrose-yellow shade, sure to become very popular, as they combine large size, good shape, length of stem, and free-flowering habit. Invaluable as a cut-flower for its exquisite colour, which will command instant admiration. The best yellow Aster ever introduced. Per pkt. 1/-



CALIFORNIA GIANTS

Giant Ray or Record, mixed.—A magnificent new class of Asters, producing on strong stiff stems immense flowers with long slender straight petals radiating from the centre. Distinct in form from all other varieties, and quite unique. 1½ to 2 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

AS THE ROOTS OF ASTERS ARE PRODUCED NEAR THE SURFACE, a mulch of some kind spread over them in hot weather is very beneficial and will be repaid by fine plants, large blooms, stronger stems, more profuse blooming.

THE SUNSHINE (Anemone-Flowered) **NOVELTY**

—One of the most attractive novelties, and no other variety in the Aster class equals it in form and distinct tone of colour. The plants are sturdy and strong, throwing up long flower stalks, making splendid cut-flowers, all very beautiful and attractive. Some of the flowers have twisted petals and some have quilled petals, but all have in the centre a thick tufted cushion of small quilled florets of a contrasting lighter colour. Do not fail to include this charming novelty in your list. It is unique and quite an acquisition for any flower garden. Fine Mixed. Per pkt. 1/-



KING ASTER

THE SUNSHINE
ASTER



ASTERS—continued

King or Invincible, mixed.—A magnificent highly developed Aster, distinct from all others in the character of the flower, which is of great size and substance, composed of long narrow straight petals folded lengthwise, which gives them a quilled appearance. The centre is full and usually twisted into a strong "whorl" in the freshly opened flowers, giving them a graceful and charming effect. Unsurpassed as cut-flowers for vases and home decoration. 2½ ft. Per pkt. 6d.

SINENSIS (Single Chinese).—The large single Marguerite-like flowers, 3 to 4 ins. across, are very effective in beds or borders and for cutting; they offer a pleasing change to the innumerable double sorts. 2½ ft. Mixed. Pkt. 6d.

PERENNIAL (Michaelmas Daisy)—Single flowering hardy herbaceous plants, covered with clusters of large single flowers during the late summer months, forming one of the charms of the autumn garden. 2 to 2½ ft. Choice mixed. Pkt. 6d.

G.P. ASPARAGUS

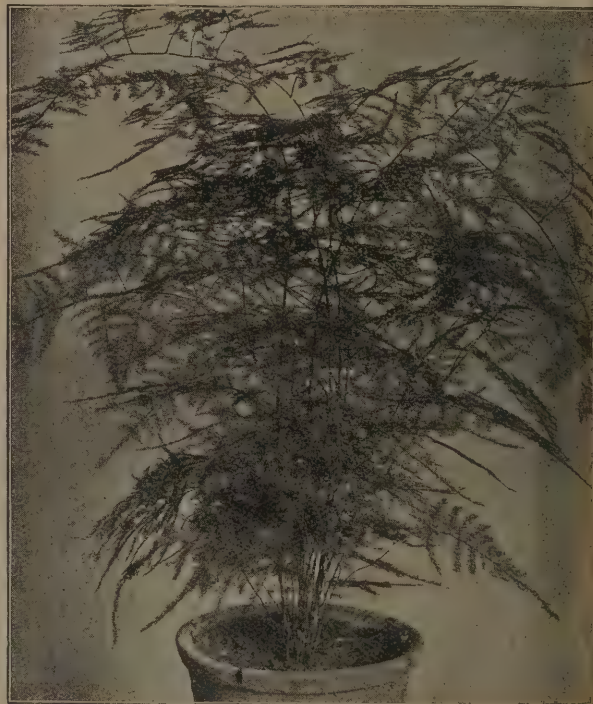
Graceful pot plants for either house, conservatory, or verandah. Cheerful green fern-like foliage of wonderful beauty, being largely used for all fine decorations. Sow under glass in autumn and spring. As seed is slow to germinate, we advise soaking in water for a day before sowing.

Plumosus nanus.—The lace-like texture of its foliage outclasses *Maiden Hair Fern* for grace and daintiness, the long emerald sprays making a rich setting for cut-flowers of all descriptions. Per pkt. 1/-

Sprengeri.—Valuable for pots or hanging-baskets, etc., where its long dense fronds, frequently 3 to 4 ft. long, make a gleaming mass of green. Indispensable in all fine decorations. Per pkt. 1/-



SINENSIS ASTER



ASPARGUS PLUMOSUS NANUS

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

::: THEY GROW BETTER ::: THEY YIELD BETTER :::



BALSAM

P. BARBERTON DAISY (GERBERA JAMESONI)

One of our showiest and most effective hardy perennials, thriving in almost any soil or position, but responding freely to liberal treatment. The plant forms a dense tuft of leaves, from the crown of which it sends up in constant succession stout stems 12 to 18 inches long which are terminated with single Daisy or Marguerite-like flowers, fully 3 inches across. Sow seed in light sandy soil in tins, and place each seed with the pointed end upwards and just peeping over the surface of the soil. Cover with glass, but take care to remove same again directly the seedlings make their appearance. It is also very necessary to keep the seed-bed evenly and moderately moist until the seed is germinated. 3 or 4 plants from a package of seeds is a fair average, as the germination is very uncertain and irregular.

Scarlet.—The original brilliant Scarlet Barberton Daisy. Per pkt. 1/-

Mixed.—A galaxy of colours of great delicacy and richness, from pure white through yellow to orange and ruby red. Pkt. 1/-

The blooming period of most kinds of flowers will be lengthened by keeping the blossoms cut.

Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 33, 102, 103, and 104, and Inside of Back Cover.

H.H.A. BALSAMS

(Dutch—BALSAMINE of BALSEMS)

Very showy and remarkable for the brilliance and duration of their flowers. Rich soil and plenty of water suits them. Transplanting dwarfs the plants and renders the flowers more durable. For perfect development the plants should be set 12 to 18 inches apart. 1½ to 2 ft. S.

Camellia-flowered, mixed.—Superb double flowers in many beautiful shades, spotted or striped. Matchless in form, substance, and size. Per pkt. 6d.

Rose-flowered, mixed.—Very pretty flowers of a charming and beautiful effect, the branches being perfect pyramids of bloom. Per pkt. 6d.

ZANZIBAR BALSAM.

See IMPATIENS.

*No Garden, no matter how small, is complete without Flowers—
They beautify the Home and make it attractive :: :: :: ::*

*Don't use any but The Best Seeds and you have the secret of success
—Kirchhoff's are The Best :: ::*

When you buy Kirchhoff's Seeds you don't indulge in a speculation; you invest in a certainty. There is no doubt about the results. You buy The Best Seeds which the world produces :: ::



BARBERTON DAISY



DOUBLE BEGONIA



BEGONIA—DUPLEX VICTORIA

G.P. BEGONIA

Magnificent flowering pot plants and deservedly popular for greenhouse and verandah. Seeds very small and should be sown on top of soil in tins or boxes, pressing soil evenly; cover with a glass and give partial shade until up. Prick off carefully when very small and pot off when large enough into 3 inch pots, giving a shift into larger size as growth progresses. A soil that will grow Begonias to perfection is turfy matter scraped from the bottom of old sod—one part, and one part sand. Mix these well together and you have a compost that is friable, porous, and well adapted to any plants having fine fibrous roots. Apply plant food when needed and keep moist, but do not over-water.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS

Single Fringed Giants, mixed.—Very beautiful large single flowers, edges of petals deeply fringed. The foliage is also attractive with its shades of fresh green, which is sometimes marked with red. Pkt. 2/-

Double Giants.—Most perfect in form, flowers very double and extra large, being frequently 3 inches and more in diameter, and ranging in colour from pure white to primrose, pink, salmon, scarlet, and crimson. Mixed. Per pkt. 2/6

DUPLEX VICTORIA, Mixed.

—All connoisseurs of Tuberous-rooted Begonias have quickly recognised the great value of the fringed section, the undulating and lacinated petals rendering the flowers lighter and more graceful than those of the rather formal old plain-edged class. This beautifying feature is even more prominent in these new *Duplex Victoria* Begonias, which, without being really double, present a two or threefold layer of petals with curled and wavy edges that extend over the whole surface of the flower. The latter possesses also the attraction of a handsome circular form, and the flowers attain a diameter of about 4 inches. The plants grow strongly and compactly,

producing sturdy flower stalks, which bear the beautiful flowers well above the foliage so that no tying-up is required. The *Duplex Victoria* Begonias come about 50 per cent. true from seed, in all the delicate colours imaginable, and can be highly recommended. Per pkt. 2/6

NOVELTY

FIBROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS

Magnifica.—Unsurpassed as bedding plants for summer and autumn and equally superb as pot plants for winter flowering. The flowers are bright crimson and are borne freely above the dark bronze foliage. Plants bushy and compact, about 10 inches high. Per pkt. 1/-

CONFIDENCE.

*In no trade or profession is it likely that so much confidence is required as when buying Seeds. You cannot afford to run risks, as none but the **Best Seeds** are good enough for your garden.*

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

... THEY GROW BETTER ... THEY YIELD BETTER ...



DOUBLE DAISY

GOOD SEEDS LEAD ALL
ONCE USED ALWAYS USED

BELLIS Perennis (DOUBLE DAISY) (Dutch—DUBBELE MADELIEFJES)

growing in pots, 8 to 10 inches. Sow in A.S. in tins, and cover with soil about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep, and when seedlings are large enough transplant about 6 inches apart each way in rich soil in a cool and partially shaded situation. Blooms in early spring and again in autumn.

Double Mixed.—This type represents the largest flowers in the Double Daisy family. They are of gigantic proportions, and with good culture they often grow 2 inches and larger in diameter. Plants are strong, vigorous, and literally covered with the densely double flowers. Per pkt. 6d.

Double White (Snowball).—An exceptionally fine strain, producing very large white flowers on long stems, which render them particularly suitable for indoor decoration. Per pkt. 6d.

Double Red.—Similar to above, with the exception that the blooms are of a pure shade of deep rose pink. The best Red Double Daisy ever introduced. Per pkt. 6d.

... BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME WITH ...
FLOWERS FROM YOUR OWN GARDEN

Our List of Flower Seeds will be found to contain all the varieties of real merit. Many times varieties are listed which are of little use in the garden. We want our Seeds to give satisfaction, and our selection of varieties for this Catalogue has been made with this purpose in view.

Thinning Out As Flower Seeds are generally sown far too thickly, it is often necessary to thin out the plants; this should be done as soon as they are fit to handle—when in the second or third leaf; transplant surplus if necessary, but do not allow the plants which remain to stand too close.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

BROWALLIA Speciosa Major

One of the most novel and wonderful flowers that can be grown from seed, and which has become very popular in Europe and America within recent years. The plants are covered with rich beautifully winged flowers during the summer and autumn months, supplying a shade of the most brilliant ultramarine blue, a very rare colour indeed. Does finely outside in the border, or may be grown with equal success in pots, hanging baskets, vases, or boxes. If lifted in autumn and cut back it will bloom again in winter. Sow the seed thinly, covering with $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of soil. Thin or transplant the seedlings to stand 8 inches apart. A porous sandy soil suits them best. 12 to 15 inches. Per pkt. 1/6.

H.A. CACALIA (Tassel Flower or Flora's Paint Brush)

A pretty Annual of easy culture with tassel-shaped flowers, blooming from early summer till late in autumn. Flowers are like miniature paint brushes of orange-scarlet, produced on long wiry stems, making it an excellent cut-flower. Also a good border plant. 18 to 24 inches. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.



CALENDULA

H.A. CALENDULA

(*Scotch Marigold*)

(*Dutch—GOUDSBLOEM*)

One of the best and showiest free-flowering annuals, continuing in bloom from early summer until killed by frost. Will grow in any good garden soil and produce a fine effect in beds and mixed borders. Valuable for cutting. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. A.S.

Mixed.—Flowers large and double and exhibit every shade of yellow from ivory to deepest orange. Per pkt. 6d.

Orange King.—A new and striking type of the highly popular Calendulas with very long stems and immense double rich orange flowers of incomparable grace, beauty, and refinement. Really one of the most satisfactory of all garden flowers, and equally valuable for cutting purposes. Per pkt. 6d.

Golden Ball.—This Calendula is undoubtedly one of the showiest annuals ever introduced, and enjoying great popularity with many gardeners. Its outstandingly rich golden-yellow flowers are fully double, well rounded, and carried on fine long stems. Per pkt. 6d.

Do not fail to include 'Golden Ball' or 'Orange King' in your list—you will be delighted.

RADIO.—A beautiful departure from the conventional form of Calendula, as the petals are attractively **quilled**, which has an extraordinary effect on the appearance of the flower. The colour is a deep shade of golden yellow and the flowers are large and extremely globular in shape. A variety which is likely to attain great popularity. Per pkt. 1/-

NOVELTY

H.A. CALLIOPSIS (*Coreopsis*)

Showy and beautiful plants of the easiest culture, excellent for cutting and massing, their warm and brilliant tints harmonizing well with all other colours. Seeds may be sown where plants are to flower, covering about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep with soil. Thin out to stand 6 to 10 inches apart. By keeping the old flowers cut off, the flowering season can be lengthened until very late in the autumn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. A.S.

Grandiflora.—Large golden yellow cup-shaped flowers, measuring 3 inches and over in diameter. Simply perfect, blooming a long time, and as a cut-flower it is quite indispensable. Per pkt. 6d.

Drummondii (*Golden Wave*).—Hundreds of beautiful golden blossoms with small dark centre. Per pkt. 6d.

Single Mixed.—Very showy new hybrids in great variety of colour, varying from pale yellow to rich orange and velvety brown. Can be used with fine effect anywhere in beds, borders, or masses. Per pkt. 6d.

Double Mixed.—Showy golden yellow, dark and spotted flowers; very floriferous and fine for table decoration; should find a place in every garden. Per pkt. 6d.

Crimson King.—One of the showiest and most easily grown Annuals. This new large-flowering variety forms perfect little bushes about 1 foot high and 12 inches across, and are a perfect mass of bloom from early summer until cut down by frost. The flowers average nearly 2 inches across and are of a rich dark crimson colour. Per pkt. 6d.



CALLIOPSIS OR COREOPSIS

B. CAMPANULA

(Canterbury Bells)

(Dutch—MARIETTEKLOKJE)

Imposing hardy plants about 3 ft. in height; profusely covered with large bell-shaped flowers, extremely showy and valuable for cutting. The seed-bearing spikes should be cut out when the beauty is over, and more may come. Admirably adapted for planting in the shrubbery, borders, centre of beds, and in bold groups in almost any position. Sow in Autumn and Spring in tins and cover seed with about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. Transplant to $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 ft. apart in rich moist soil.

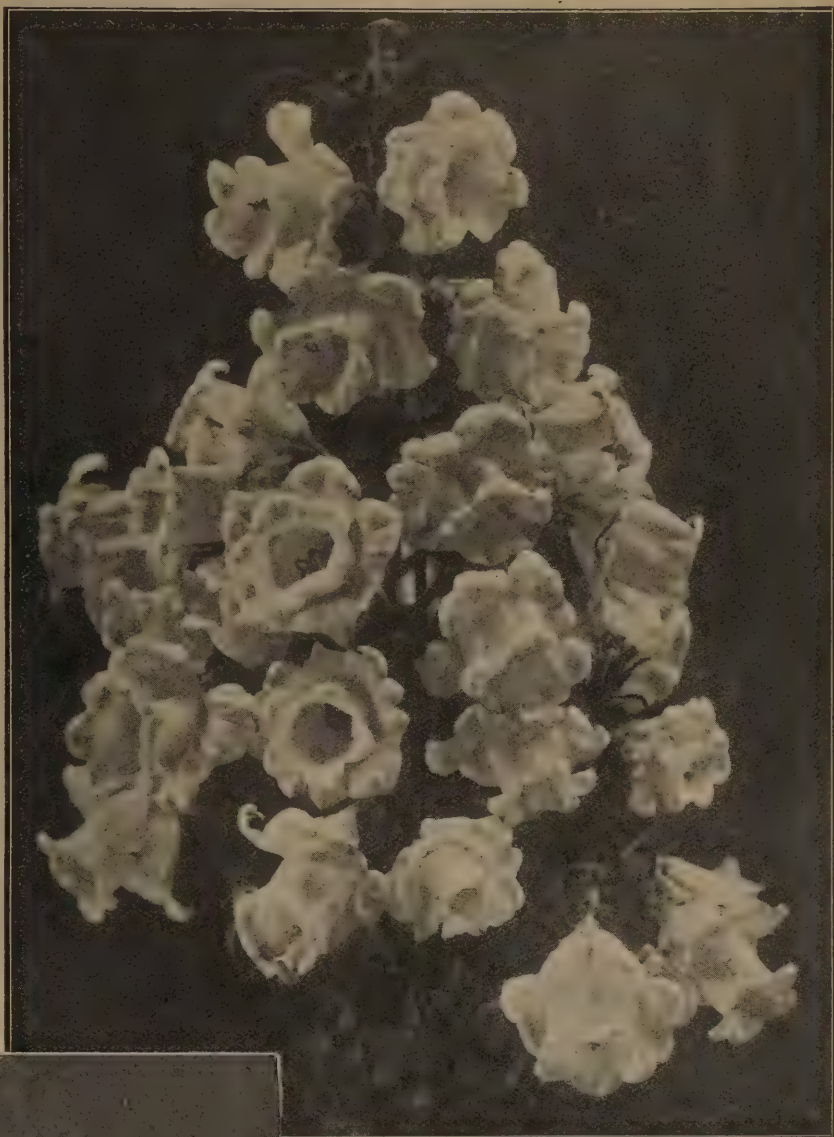
Double, Mixed (Cup and Saucer).

—Beautiful form of *Canterbury Bell* with flowers cup-shaped, 3 inches long set in saucer-like calyx 3 to 4 inches across; entire flower of one colour. The bushes are simply covered with blooms in white, pink, rose, blue, and purple shades. Per pkt. 6d.

Single, Mixed.—Well-known old-fashioned *Canterbury Bells*, its numerous branches crowded with beautiful large bell-shaped blooms in various colours. Per pkt. 6d.

Pyramidalis.—The favourite "Chimney Bell-Flower" and the most conspicuous of all Campanulas, producing spikes 4 to 5 feet high, encircled about half of their length with large bell-shaped flowers in white or shades of blue. Mixed. Per pkt. 6d.

Persicifolia (Peach Bells).—Beautiful bell-shaped flowers in blue and white. Graceful spikes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. high, render them invaluable for house decoration either when cut or as pot plants. One of our most effective hardy border perennials. Mixed. Per pkt. 6d.



CAMPANULA

YOU CANNOT BUY Better Seed than
KIRCHHOFF'S—no matter the price.

H.A. CANDYTUFT

(Dutch—SCHEEFBLOEM)

A general favourite. Valuable for masses and edgings and highly prized for cutting. Very free flowering. Sow in A. and S. in rich soil in rows about a foot apart and thin out to 10 or 12 inches apart. When blooming time comes keep the plants well watered.

Empress.—A pure white variety, the finest in cultivation. Strong, free grower, producing large trusses of flowers on candelabra-formed branches; individual flowers of large size. Plant in bloom 12 inches high. Per pkt. 6d.

Dwarf Hybrids, mixed.—Fine mixed colours of carmine, flesh, lilac, and purple, &c. 6 ins. Per pkt. 6d.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), pages 102, 103, and 104, and inside of Back Cover.



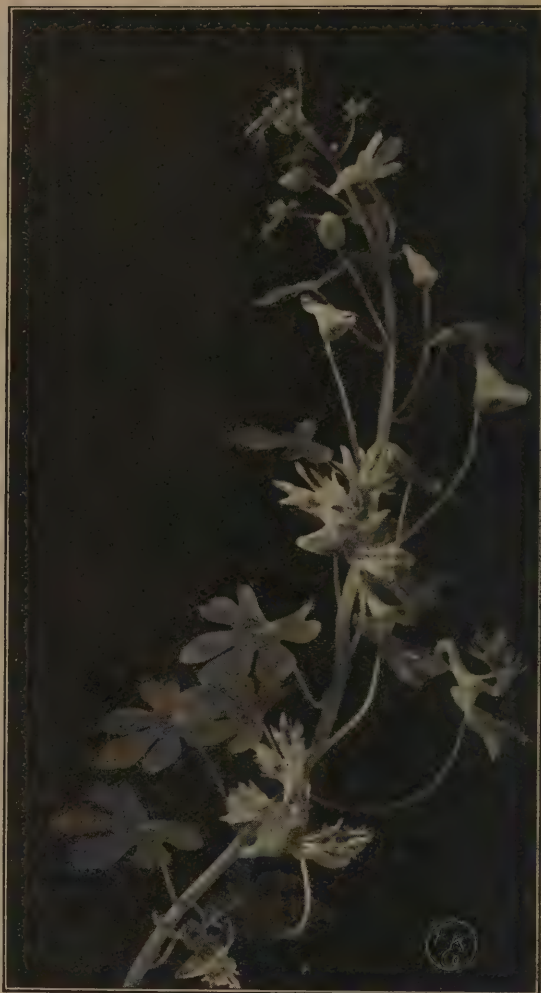
CANNA MONSTROSA (see next page)



CANDYTUFT—EMPRESS. (See page 45)

H.H.A. CANARY CREEPER

A rapid-growing climbing annual, 15 to 20 feet, producing hundreds of its pretty fringed bright yellow flowers, which resemble a canary bird with expanded wings. Soak seed overnight before planting. S. Per pkt. 6d.



CANARY CREEPER

P. CANNA (Indian Shot) (Dutch—INDISCH BLOEMRIET)

With foliage of tropical luxuriance, this plant is particularly suitable for forming groups on lawns, or placed as backgrounds for dwarfier growing plants. Before sowing, file or cut through the hard black skin of the seed until the white flesh shows, so that moisture can reach the germ, care being taken, however, not to cut into the germ; or soak the seed in warm water for about 24 hours. Cover seed about half-an-inch; when plants show 3 or 4 leaves, transplant about 2 ft. apart in rich soil after danger of frost is past.

Crozy's Hybrids.—Fine spikes of crimson, scarlet, orange, and yellow flowers. Per pkt. 6d.

Monstrosa, mixed.—Largest and most vigorous Canna in cultivation. The immense clusters of giant flowers borne on strong stalks well above the foliage make this Canna worthy of a place in every garden. Per pkt. 6d.

H.H.A. CARDINAL CLIMBER

A strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet, with beautiful deeply lacinated leaves and just covered with intense cardinal-red tubular flowers from mid-summer till frost. Flowers measure 1½ to 2 ins. across, and are borne in clusters of 5 to 7 blooms each. Soak the seed in warm water for a day or two before sowing, which will assist in a free and quick germination. Sow in Spring in the open ground in good rich soil after all danger of frost is past, or start under glass and transplant when soil is thoroughly warm. Per pkt. 6d.



CARDINAL CLIMBER

Avoid sowing too deeply or not deep enough. The general rule is to sow all Seeds from two to three times their own thickness under the surface of the soil.

Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 33, 102, 103, and 104, and inside of Back Cover,

::: THEY GROW BETTER ::: THEY YIELD BETTER :::

Carnations

Dutch—ANJELIERE

OUR GREAT SPECIALITY

General favourites for their delicious fragrance and richness of colour. Seedlings bloom more freely than propagated plants, and are invaluable for cut flowers. Sow the seed in autumn and spring in shady seed-beds or in tins or boxes of finely prepared light soil and cover about an eighth of an inch. Keep fairly damp and shaded. When seedlings appear, remove shading and give light and air in order to prevent them becoming drawn and weak. Water somewhat sparingly so that none may damp off. When fit to handle, prick the plants out into half paraffin tins, putting about 18 to 24 in each tin. Grow them on, give ample light and air, harden off, and when the plants show 5 to 6 leaves transplant them to the open, about 9 to 12 inches apart. Carnations do best in rich loamy soil, thoroughly prepared, and should be in every home flower garden. Care should be taken to preserve the weaker and smallest seedlings, as they frequently produce the finest quality blooms. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet



GIANTS OF NICE

If you look for best results, dig a little Bone Fertilizer into the land at planting time and some into the surface during growth.

Also, you may remove side buds so as to allow one flower on a stem at a time.

The great merit of all these Carnations (American Tree and Double Vienna only excepted) is that they will come to flower in about 6 months from seed.

American Tree or Perpetual, mixed.—

Words can give only a faint idea of the superb beauty of these, the very best of all Carnations. The blossoms are the largest we have ever seen, and surpass all others in the rich and varied colours that can be secured. All are beautifully formed, very double, and exquisitely fragrant. They have a distinctive charm supplied by no other flower, and deserve a place in every garden. Seed hand-fertilized by experts. Per pkt. 2/6.

Giants of Nice, mixed.—

Enormous very sweet-scented flowers, running through quite a variety of colours—white, scarlet, carmine, rose, striped purple, violet, salmon, &c. Blossoms of perfect regularity, some with fringed edges, some with smooth, but all are hardy enough for garden culture. Highly recommended. Per pkt. 2/-

Comtesse de Paris.—Flowers are large and of a pure canary-yellow, deliciously fragrant. Per pkt. 1/-

The Queen.—Large flowers of the most intense brilliant scarlet, very double. Per pkt. 1/-



AMERICAN TREE CARNATIONS

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

GIANT
CHABAUD



CARNATIONS—continued

The Bride.—Flowers very large and double, sweet scented, and pure white in colour. Per pkt. 1/-

THE BEAUTY. NOVELTY

—Most beautiful new introduction of a famous French specialist. The flowers average about 6 inches in circumference, are densely double, and delightfully fragrant. The colour is a rich rose-pink, and destined to become a favourite for many years to come. Fine for cutting. Per pkt. 1/6.

Giant Chabaud, mixed.—A particularly good class of perpetual flowering Carnations for general border work and cut-flowers. The plants are easily raised and bloom in 5 to 6 months from sowing, producing in the greatest profusion large well-formed and beautifully fragrant blooms on long stems. They have become so popular that we have more than doubled the sale within the past two years. Per pkt. 1/-

CARNATION
MALMAISON or
GIANT
MARGUERITE



No Garden is complete
— without Flowers —

Double Vienna, mixed.—Delightful hardy Border Carnation, remarkable for excellence of form. The large double fragrant flowers are borne on long elastic stems. Per pkt. 6d.

Malmaison or Giant Marguerite, mixed.—Flowers of large size, often 3 inches across; colours include all shades of white, pink, crimson, and striped; spicy fragrance. Eminently suitable for cut-flowers, and many flowers are equal to the best florist's Carnations. Per pkt. 1/-

Marguerite, mixed.—The strain offered is of extra fine quality, producing on long strong stems an abundance of large, double, beautifully fringed and highly scented flowers in a great variety of colours. Bloom in five months after sowing. Splendid for bouquets. Per pkt. 6d.

Marguerite, white.—An early pure white flowering variety. Pkt. 6d.

The Pearl.—Large double flowers of a delicate flesh-pink shade. Very refined new acquisition. Per pkt. 1/-

H.P. CATANANCHE

Easily cultivated hardy Everlasting. The beautiful blue flowers, resembling a Cornflower, are produced on long stiff stems and are admirably adapted for cutting. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.



MARGUERITE CARNATION

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.



CENTAUREA (CORNFLOWER)

H.H.A. CELOSIA or COCKSCOMB

(Dutch—HANEKAM)

Interesting and brilliant Annuals, which never fail to please the grower and attract attention. Of easy culture. Sow in tins in spring and transplant in rather light soil not too rich.

Golden Plume.—Plants are of broad rounded form, from 2 to 3 feet tall. Each branch or stalk ends in a larger pointed head, which later broadens to a loose plummy head of an intense shade of rich lemon-yellow of great brilliancy. Per pkt. 6d.

Magnifica, mixed.—Of pyramidal growth, graceful feathery plumes of magnificent shades, ranging from clearest yellow to darkest blood-red. 2 to 2½ ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Dwarf mixed.—Highly prized for the border; also fine pot plants. Large combs in splendid mixture of crimson, pink, golden, striped, etc. 1 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Celosia Childsii (*The Chinese Woolflower*).—This is a unique form of the feathered Cockscumb, growing about 2 ft. high, and the name "Woolflower" has been given to the plant because the flower-heads resemble a large loose ball of wool. Very effective for beds and borders, and even a short row of them will yield a continuous supply of blooms for cutting until frost. Start seed in tins under cover about a month before warm weather sets in and transplant as soon as danger of frost is past. If the little plants remain too long in seed-beds they begin to set bloom, which is not desirable. Per pkt. 6d.

YOU MAY DEPEND on the fact that you can plant any variety in this List with the assurance that with proper treatment and favourable seasons you will succeed.

H.A. CENTAUREA or CORNFLOWER

(Dutch—KOORNBLOEM)

Hardy Annuals of easy culture, always in demand for cut-flowers. Grow them in any garden soil, but give them plenty of room—8 inches or more from plant to plant. Sow where you wish them to bloom, but remove the crowded plants so that those you leave should stand the required distance apart, 2½ to 3 ft. A.S.

Royal Blue (*Emperor William*).—A splendid double form of the ever popular Cornflower, and invaluable for cutting. It has a blue colour not found in any other flower. Per pkt. 6d.

Double Rose-Pink.—In colour a fine shade of clear rose-pink. The flowers are large and quite double, while the substance of the petals is as delicate as China silk, always presenting a delightful appearance. Per pkt. 6d.

Double Mixed.—Fully 50 per cent. of flowers double and semi-double—white, blue, pink, rose, purple, etc. Per pkt. 6d.

For other varieties of *Centaureas* see SWEET SULTAN.

A bunch of the ROYAL BLUE Cornflower with a few yellow *Calliopsis*, *Marigolds*, or *Calendulas* make a rich combination.

CENTAUREA CANDIDISSIMA

(Bedding variety)

Grown for its beautiful lacinated silvery foliage, and extensively used for edgings of beds or borders of the flower garden. 12 to 15 inches. Per pkt. 6d.



CELOSIA MAGNIFICA

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.



SINGLE AND DOUBLE CHRYSANTHEMUMS

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Showy and effective Summer and Autumn bloomers, and extensively grown for cut-flowers.
Sow in tins or beds and transplant 8 to 10 inches apart. 2 to 2½ ft. A.S.

Annual Varieties.

Single Mixed.—Producing on long stems large Marguerite-like flowers in bright colours. Pkt. 6d.
Double Mixed.—Highly valued for cutting; most charming colour variations. Per pkt. 6d.

*These are not
the large
Show Varieties
grown and
handled
by Florists*



DWARF COCKSCOMB. (See page 49)

Perennial Varieties.

Double Hybrids.—By selecting the finest varieties only of these Early-Flowering Hybrids we have obtained a wonderful collection of these splendid Chrysanthemums. The colours range from creamy white to deep yellow and bronze and exquisite pink and brown shades. Many blooms are single or semi-double, but all are invaluable for cutting. Pkt. 1/—

Confidence.

*In no trade or profession is it likely
that so much confidence is required
as when buying Seeds. You cannot
afford to run risks, as none but
::: THE BEST SEEDS :::
are good enough for your garden.*

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our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

::: THEY GROW BETTER ::: THEY YIELD BETTER :::

H.H.A. CHINESE LANTERN PLANT

(*Physalis Francheti*)

A remarkably showy annual, covered with large bright red cherry-like fruits, each encased in an enormous balloon-like husk, almost like a Chinese lantern, at first pale green changing to brightest scarlet as the season advances. Branches of fruit may be dried for winter decoration. Edible and highly recommended as a preserve. 2½ ft. S. Per pkt. 6d.

G.P. CINERARIA

Magnificent and indispensable flowering plants for the conservatory or window garden. Sow the seed from February to March in shallow boxes or tins containing a fine fairly sandy soil. Keep shaded and moist until the seedlings appear. Transplant as soon as they are large enough to be handled into other boxes or tins, and set into small pots when plants attain a fair size. As pots become full of roots, shift to larger ones until flowering size is reached. Cinerarias delight in a rich soil containing plenty of plant food. Keep free from all insects. 12 to 15 inches.

Single, Prize Mixed.—Unsurpassed for richness of colour and perfection of form; flowers measure 2 to 3 ins. across, covering plant with a sheet of bloom. Unrivalled as a pot plant and for table decoration unique and effective. Pkt. 2/6

Double, Prize Mixed.—Perfect globular flowers, very double and of large size, in a great range of beautiful colours. Very decorative and most attractive. Pkt. 2/6

Miniature Hybrids.—A new race of Cinerarias producing dwarf plants, rarely exceeding 10 ins. in height. Flowers small, measuring about ¾ inch in diameter, but the florescence completely obscures the small and dainty foliage, making the plant a veritable flower-head of the most delicate and charming blooms. Flowers all self-coloured, embracing shades of light and dark pink, light and dark blue, red and violet, &c. The extreme grace and elegance of this new *Miniature Hybrid*, with its myriads of blooms on a single plant, make it wonderfully effective for the decoration of the house and conservatory. Per pkt. 2/-



CHINESE LANTERN PLANT

KIRCHHOFF'S
SEEDS
Always reliable



SINGLE PRIZE CINERARIA

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.



DOUBLE CLARKIA

H.A. CLARKIA

A mighty handsome Annual of easy cultivation, with leafy racemes of double flowers. Very profuse bloomer and fine for cut-flowers. Good subjects for pot or open ground culture. As Clarkias do not transplant readily, the best results will be obtained from sowing the seed where plants are to remain, thinning out the seedlings from 6 to 8 ins. apart, selecting the best and discarding the surplus, or taking the risk of transplanting these. A medium rich soil gives the best results. 2 ft. A.S.

Elegans, mixed.—Flowers rose, white, red, etc.; bright and attractive. Per pkt. 6d.

Scarlet Beauty.—Rare, unique, and beautiful orange-scarlet flowers; extra double; a magnificent strain. Pkt. 6d.

Apple Blossom.—This type is perhaps the most beautiful of all Clarkias, producing large double flowers of a rich bright rose-pink. Quite indispensable for cut-flowers. Pkt. 6d.

RUBY KING.—The finest of all the double Clarkias. The flowers are large, very double, and of a most brilliant shade of pure ruby-red. Very striking and effective and can be thoroughly recommended both for garden decoration and for growing for cut bloom. Per pkt. 1/-

NOVELTY

:: :: NOTE :: ::

Our List of Flower Seeds will be found to contain all varieties of real merit. Often varieties are listed which are of little value in the garden, and others are so difficult to grow that unless one has every facility for propagation, disappointment is sure to follow. We want our Seeds to give satisfaction, and our selection of varieties for this Catalogue has been made with this purpose in view.

NEW CUSTOMERS *The purchase of no other merchandise is more important than that of Seeds; the wise gardener and planter has the harvest in view when he selects his Seedsman; his Seeds are the foundation of his crop; he requires the best Seeds that grow and the varieties that pay best. It has been our constant effort and study to ascertain what is best for our climate, what will succeed best, and where to grow our supplies. We have no hesitation in saying that our efforts have been successful.*

CLIANTHUS Dampieri

(The Glory Pea of Australia)

One of the most magnificent half-hardy trailing plants in cultivation. Clusters of drooping pea-shaped flowers, several inches in length, of a brilliant scarlet with intense jet-black spot in centre. Sow thinly in the open in the early spring in a warm dry situation where to flower, and afterwards do not disturb them, as they will not transplant. The seed requires soaking in warm water for a few hours before sowing. Where available select sandy soil, and do not use any fertilizer. Per pkt. 6d.



CLIANTHUS

DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS AND YOU HAVE THE SECRET OF SUCCESS—KIRCHHOFF'S ARE THE BEST

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H.H.A. CONVULVULUS

(Morning Glories)

(Dutch—DRIEKLIEURIGE WINDE)

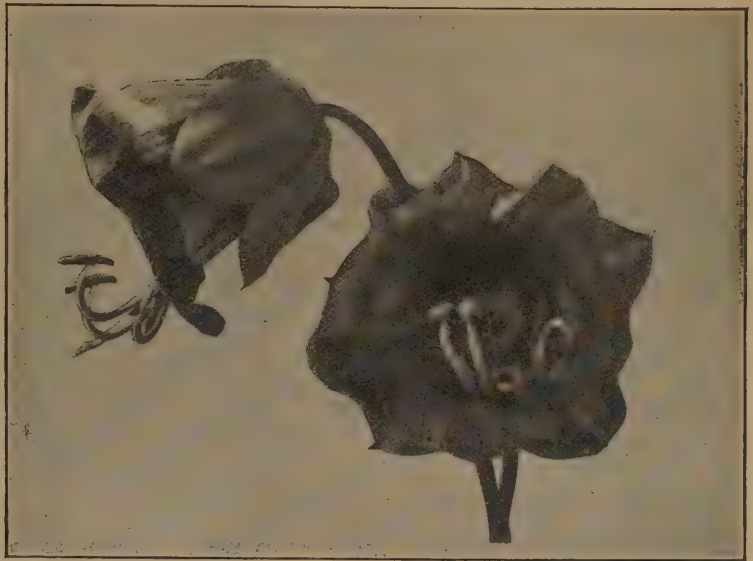
Very popular free-flowering rapid growing climbers; large flowers of many colours; suitable for porches or arbors. 10 to 20 ft. S. Per pkt. 6d.

Avoid sowing too deeply or not deep enough. The general rule is to sow all Seeds from two to three times their own thickness under the surface of the soil.

G.P. COLEUS

Magnificent ornamental foliage plants for beds, edgings, window-boxes, or pots, to grow from seed. The leaves show every conceivable colour, and one imagines when admiring them that there are colours not seen before. Beautifully fringed, serrated and coloured. Very ornamental. Sow in Autumn and Spring in tins filled with finely sifted rich soil mixed with one-third sand; cover seed with not more than one-eighth of an inch and keep the soil fairly moist but not wet. When the plants are about 2 to 3 inches high transplant. 1 to 1½ feet. Coleus do particularly well in rich and moist soils.

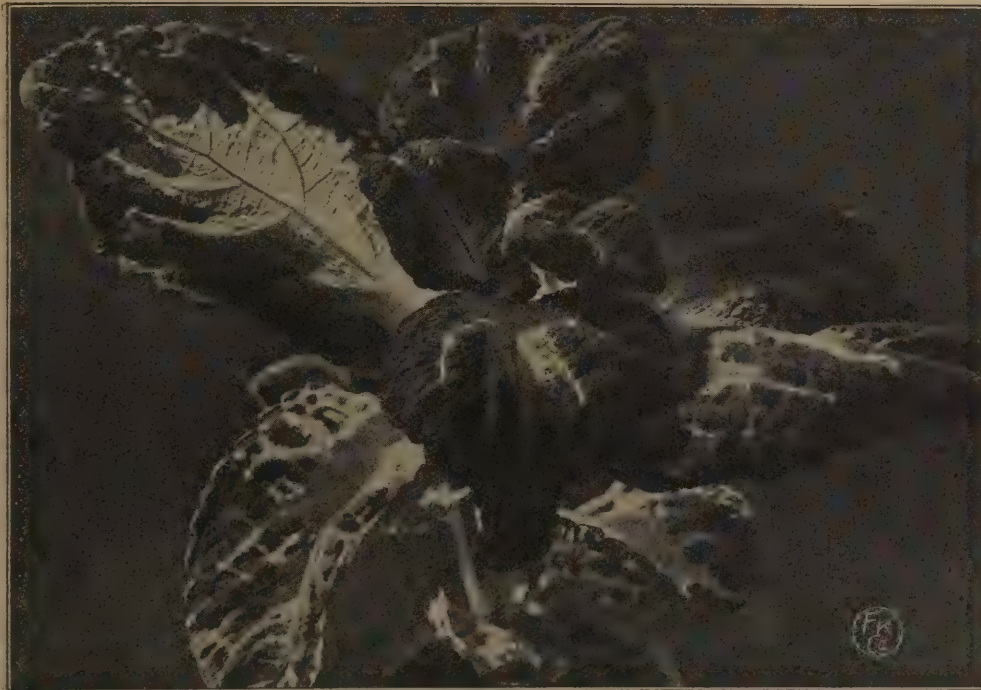
New Giant Hybrids.—Of great value for decorative purposes, outranking all other foliage plants, and aptly called the gardener's paint-box. Per pkt. 1/-



COBÆA

REMEMBER.—No matter whether you buy a small or a large quantity of Seeds, it always pays you to plant the Best Seeds. We have only One Grade—the best that can be grown, and you cannot buy Better Seeds anywhere at any price.

No Garden, no matter how small, is complete without Flowers. They beautify the Home, and make it attractive.



COLEUS

P. COBÆA Scandens

Popular perennial climber of rapid growth, adding greatly to the beauty of any home. The flowers are bell-shaped, large, and of purplish lilac. A very prolific bloomer. Sow in spring, and as the seeds are flat and thin, they should be planted on edge and covered from ¼ to ½ an inch. Keep soil moist. 20 to 30 feet. Per pkt. 6d.

KIRCHHOFF'S
SEEDS
HAVE NO EQUAL

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CYNOGLOSSUM Amabile

(Chinese Forget-Me-Not)

A pretty little annual, suitable for borders or bedding, bearing spikes of lovely deep blue flowers somewhat like Forget-me-nots. It deserves to be grown quite extensively on account of its wide range of adaptation and attractiveness. Fine for cut-flowers. Sow the seed early in spring, covering it with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch of fine soil, and thin to stand 6 inches apart. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

H.A. COSMOS

(Dutch—KOSMOS)

A graceful showy annual, enjoying the widest popularity, superior for cutting, and in bloom from early summer until cut down by severe frost. Sow from August to January in rows about 18 to 24 inches apart, covering the seed about a quarter-inch, firmly press down soil and when the plants are about 3 inches high thin out or transplant to not less than 12 inches apart in the row. Any garden soil will grow Cosmos to perfection. They do not need rich soil and will make better shaped plants and larger flowers in a light sandy soil. 3 to 4 ft.

Mammoth, mixed.—Noble mixture of *early* large-flowered Cosmos, 4 to 5 inches across, embracing all shades from pure white to purplish pink. The flowers are carried gracefully on long slender stems, while the foliage is very finely cut. A vast improvement over the old tall and small-flowering varieties. Per pkt. 6d.

Klondyke.—Gorgeous orange-yellow flowers borne on long stems, measuring from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across; foliage very handsomely lacinated. Per pkt. 6d.



COSMOS—SINGLE

Double-Flowering, mixed.—A new and highly desirable variety, as yet but little known. The crimson, pink, or white flowers vary considerably in their degree of doubleness, some being absolutely double, while others have a frill or collar surrounding the double disc, but all are beautiful in either form and of high value for cutting and garden decoration. Per pkt. 1/-

The type has not yet been definitely fixed, and a large percentage of single flowers is sure to follow. Seedlings showing a coarser foliage should be specially selected as these are the most likely to produce the double flowers.



COSMOS—DOUBLE

WHEN YOU BUY KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS

*you don't indulge in a speculation;
you invest in a certainty; there is no
doubt about the results. You buy the
Best Seeds which the world produces.*

TESTED FOR GERMINATION and
GUARANTEED FOR PURITY

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

G.P. CYCLAMEN

Charming bulbous greenhouse and parlour plants with beautiful mottled foliage. Sow in light soil from October to March in tins, and cover with glass. When the plants are large enough to be handled, they should be transplanted into small pots to be repotted into larger ones as the plants increase in size. 9 to 12 ins. (Seed germinates in about a month.)

Giant Flowering, mixed.—Flowers are of mammoth size, borne well above the foliage on long stiff stems. The colours are all brilliant, including white, pink, salmon, rose, &c. Per pkt. 2/-

P. DAHLIA

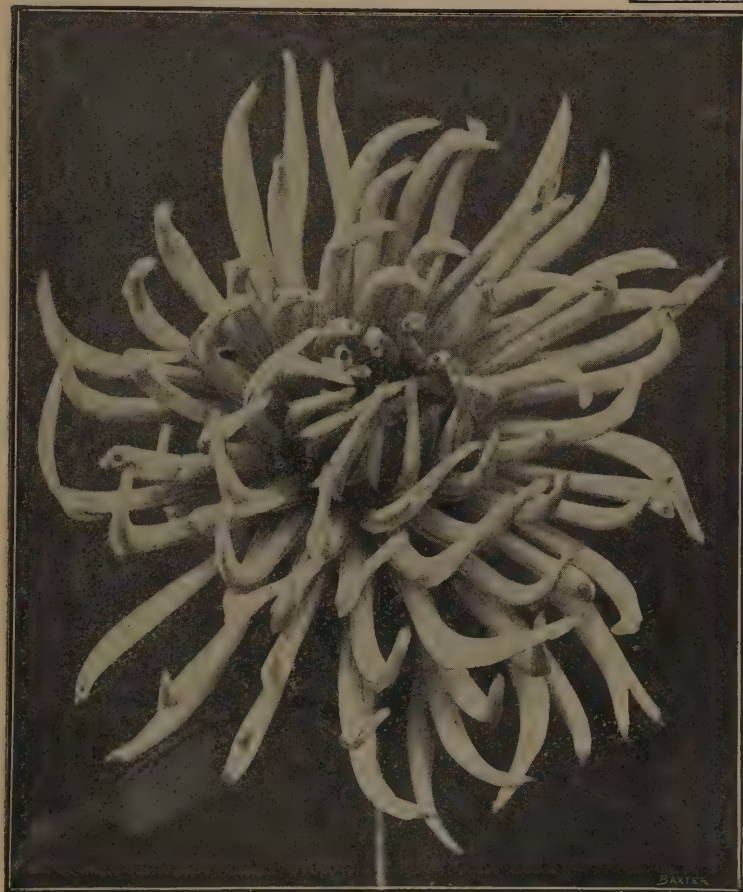
Dahlias are as easy to grow from seed as Nasturtiums, and will bloom the first season if the seed is sown thinly early in spring in boxes, about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep; transplant to open after last frost, setting $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart in rich soil. The great secret of growing fine Dahlias is rich soil and a plentiful supply of water. Some specimens grown from seed are fully equal to many of the named sorts, and there is always the chance of getting some entirely new varieties. No matter how many plants you raise, no two will be alike, and some are likely to be valuable. After frost kills the tops, cut them off within a few inches of the ground and cover several inches with a mulch of old stable manure, which is sufficient protection in ordinary winters. 2 to 5 ft.

Single Mixed.—Great variety in colour and form, many flowers 4 inches and more in diameter. Per pkt. 6d.

Double Mixed.—Saved from a splendid collection, containing all the newest and best varieties. Per pkt. 6d.



CYCLAMEN



DOUBLE CACTUS DAHLIA

Cactus Varieties.—Most popular at the present time; distinct and elegant; petals pointed. Saved from the choicest Single and Double flowering varieties. Mixed. Per pkt. 6d.

Pæony-flowered, mixed.—Flowers very large, generally semi-double; the petals twisted and curled in a most pleasing and irregular manner. Per pkt. 6d.

Miniature, mixed.—A truly exquisite Single Dahlia. Large flowers of various colours, many beautifully striped and spotted, only about 2 feet high. For garden decoration and cut-flowers these new Miniatures are of unapproachable beauty. Per pkt. 6d.

Lilliput or Pompon, mixed.—Of neat and compact habit, averaging about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high. The flowers are small and ball-shaped, varying in colour through charming tones of cream, pink, orange, white, mauve, etc. Very showy and splendid subjects for garden decoration as well as for cutting. Per pkt. 6d.

Raising Dahlias and Gladioli from Seed

is most fascinating, since all are hybrids and in raising plants from seed no two of them will be alike. From a packet of seed, costing but a few pence, you will not only have flowers throughout the season, but a crop of tubers worth many times the original cost.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.



SINGLE DAHLIA. (See page 55)

P. DELPHINIUM (Perennial) (Dutch—RIDDERSPOREN)

Magnificent border plants with gorgeous spikes of bloom, varying in shades from the most delicate white to the richest blue. As seed is slow to germinate it is best sown in tins under glass in autumn. When seedlings are about 1 inch high transplant into boxes 3 or 4 inches apart. In spring set out into the open ground, 12 to 18 inches apart each way. The roots must not be allowed to come into contact with manure, or grubs are apt to destroy the plants. Finely ground bone meal or some other commercial fertiliser and some lime dug around the plant will be of great benefit. By cutting off the spikes immediately after flowering and supplying plenty of water, the blooming season can be greatly prolonged. All are extremely fine for cutting. 3 to 5 ft.

Single Hybrids.—A most distinct and neat growing variety, producing freely loose spikes of exquisite blooms, lasting a long time in flower. Plants are about 4 to 5 ft. high, with blooms of various shades of white, gentian, and azure-blue. Exceedingly showy and fine as cut flowers. Per pkt. 6d.

Double Hybrids.—The grandest of all Delphiniums in existence, producing splendid spikes of fine large single, semi-double, and double flowers, appearing in all shades of lavender and blue. 4 to 5 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Formosum.—Heavy and massive yet elegant spikes of rich dark blue flowers, unequalled for delicacy and beauty. Specially fine for cutting. 4 to 5 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Bella Donna.—This is one of the best known varieties with large massive spikes set closely with lovely light blue flowers, produced freely throughout the entire summer. Per pkt. 6d.

Dwarf Blue Butterfly.—Annual variety of Delphinium, growing only about 15 inches high, and covered with a profusion of blooms of a lovely clear Cambridge-blue. As a border and bedding plant it will be found extremely useful. Per pkt. 6d.

TALL BLUE BUTTERFLY.—Fine showy annual plants, producing an abundance of lovely gentian-blue flowers on strong stems about 3 feet high, rendering them of exceptional value for cutting purposes. One of the very few really true blue flowers, which we can highly recommend. Per pkt. 1/-

For ANNUAL VARIETIES, see LARKSPUR.

P. DIGITALIS (Foxglove)

Showy handsome perennials of easy culture, doing finely in partially shaded situation. Very desirable for use in borders, woodland walks, or as backgrounds for lower-growing plants. 3 to 4 feet. A.S.

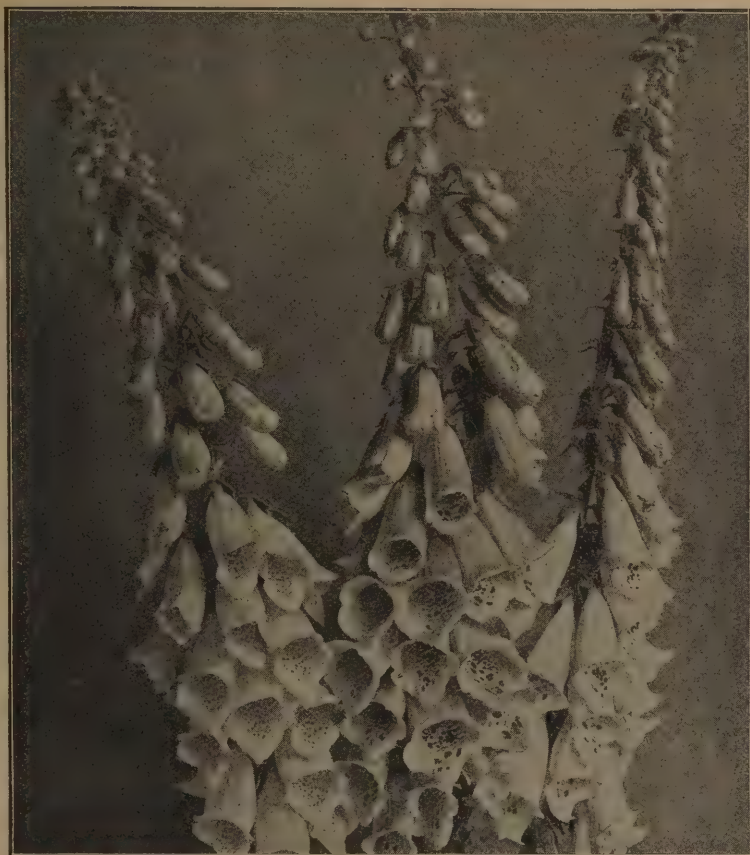
Gloxinia-flowered, mixed.—Long spikes of beautiful Gloxinia-like flowers in various colours, all handsomely marked and prettily spotted. Per pkt. 6d.

Monstrosa, mixed.—Flowers large and attractive, bell-shaped; each spike terminates in one enormous saucer-like blossom; very unique and beautiful. Per pkt. 6d.



DELPHINIUM

Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 33, 102, 103, and 104, and inside of Back Cover-



DIGITALIS OR FOXGLOVE



SINGLE ANNUAL PINKS

H.A. DIANTHUS

(Dutch—CHINEESCHE AND JAPANESE ANJELIER) or PINKS

Unrivalled for brilliancy and rich variety of colour. All are useful for bedding and serviceable for cutting; an adornment to every garden. Sow in Autumn and Spring in tins, cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and press down soil. When about 2 ins. high, transplant 8 to 10 ins. apart each way. 12 to 18 ins. high.

Single Annual Varieties.

The Bride.—Finest Single Pink in cultivation, flowers of a clear silvery white with a large rosy-purple eye. Pkt. 6d.

Single Heddewigii, mixed.—Flowers average from 2 to 3 inches across; most beautiful colours and markings. Pkt. 6d.

Single Laciniatus, mixed.—A beautiful strain in many choice colours; flowers large and deeply fringed. Per pkt. 6d.

Double Annual Varieties.

Double China or Indian Pink.—Blossoms in clusters, flowers very double, in a large range of bright colours; mixed. Per pkt. 6d.

Double Heddewigii or Japan Pink.—Rich in hue and very double; the flower petals are deeply fringed, frilled, and ruffled; superb. Per pkt. 6d.

Fireball.—Beautifully fringed very large double flowers of a glowing crimson-rose. Simply grand in beds or borders or for cutting. Per pkt. 6d.

Lucifer.—Large double flowers with deeply cut and fringed petals of a most fiery orange-scarlet. Of inestimable value as a decorative garden plant. Per pkt. 6d.

Snowball.—Pure white flowers, fully double, with beautifully fringed edges. It harmonises well with both *Fireball* and *Lucifer*, described above. Pkt. 6d.

Perennial Varieties.

Plumarius, mixed (Grass or Spike Pinks).—A very showy hardy perennial variety in many colours and markings. Flowers single, double, and semi-double, finely fringed. Fine for massing. Pkt. 6d.

SINGLE DAISY,

see MARGUERITES.

DOUBLE DAISY,

see BELLIS PERENNIS.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME with Flowers from your Own Garden.

YOU MAY DEPEND on the fact that you can plant any variety in this List with the assurance that with proper treatment and favourable seasons you will succeed.

H.A. DIMORPHOTHECA

Dimorphothecas are among our most beautiful and popular Annuals, being of the easiest culture. Sow thickly in a warm sunny place out of doors early in Spring, and transplant to 1 foot apart each way, when they will flower in continuous profusion until late in the Autumn, making them invaluable for bedding. The bushy plants grow from 15 to 18 inches high.

Aurantiaca or Golden Marguerite.—

The Single Marguerite or Paris Daisy-like blossoms, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and over in diameter, are of a particularly rich glossy orange-gold with a dark disc surrounded by a black zone. These glitter in the sunshine and present a fine sight when in bloom. Per pkt. 6d.

New Hybrids.—Similar in habit to parent flowers, equally as large but varying in colour from purest white through various shades of yellow and orange to rich salmon, many being joined with several of these colours around the black disc. Per pkt. 6d.

P. ECHINOPS or BLUE GLOBE THISTLE

For a tall dense background or screen this Swiss flower is very useful. Its strong silvery stems and prickly thistle-like foliage is most decorative, and at the same time will say "Keep out" to all intruders. The large round blossoms stand erect and are of a superb steel blue, which may be used to great advantage for cutting. Seed is very erratic in germinating and takes from 4 to 6 weeks to come through, and then only about 10 or 15 per cent. may sprout. Per pkt. 6d.



DOUBLE ANNUAL PINKS. (See page 57)

H.A. ERYSIMUM

(The Fairy or Alpine Wallflower).

A very pretty annual, growing about 18 inches high, producing fine spikes of brilliant orange-yellow Wallflower-like blooms quite early in the season. Delightfully fragrant. Most satisfactory for edgings, for beds, or for the rockery. Continues in bloom the whole season if the seed pods are removed. Per pkt. 6d.

EVERLASTINGS

Everlastings have become popular again, supplying during Winter a bit of brightness when other flowers are scarce. The drying is a simple operation. Cut before fully expanded, bunch like Sweet Peas, and hang on a line in a warm, dark, dry room. They dry thoroughly within 8 or 10 days.

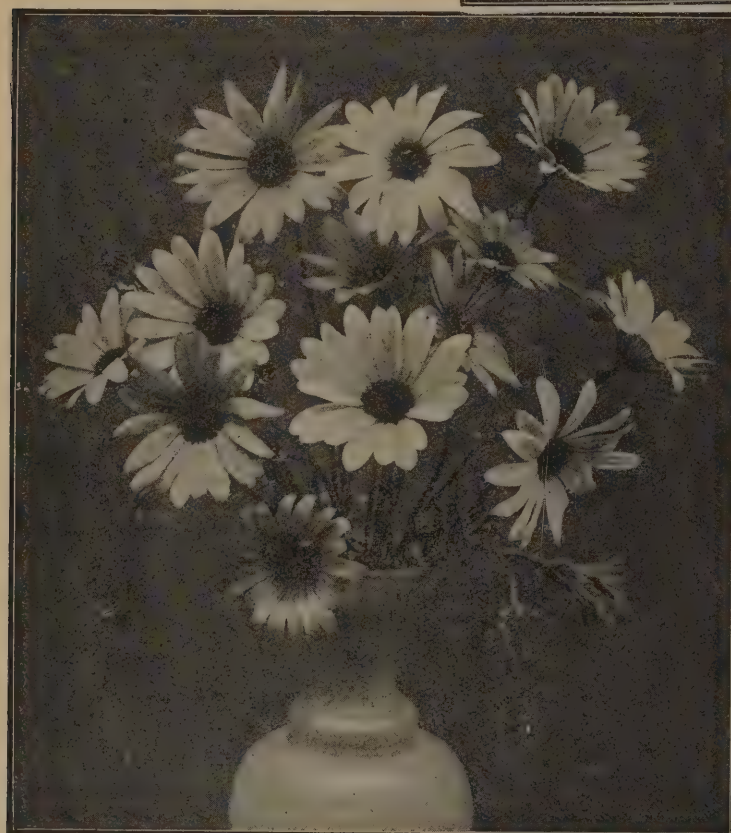
For varieties see

Acroclineum	Echinops	Lunaria
Catananche	Gypsophila paniculata	Rhodanthe
Chinese	Helichrysum	Statice
Lantern Plant	Ornamental Grasses	Xeranthemum

under their respective headings.

EVERLASTING PEAS—See SWEET PEAS.

FOXGLOVE—See DIGITALIS.



DIMORPHOTHECA

When you Buy

KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS

You don't indulge in a speculation; you invest in a certainty. There is no doubt about the results. You buy the Best Seeds which the world produces.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.



ECHINOPS. (See page 58)

P. FREESIA

Very pretty bulbous plants, growing about 12 inches high. Sow in Autumn and Spring in tins and transplant after the bulbs have formed. Slow to germinate. As cut-flowers they retain their freshness in water a long time.

Refracta alba.—Lovely sprays of very fragrant pure white flowers. Per pkt. 6d.

New Hybrids.—Remarkable variety of colours, such as pink, rose, purple, violet, orange, &c. Per pkt. 6d.

KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS HAVE NO EQUAL



FREESIA



ESCHSCHOLTZIA

H.A.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)

(Dutch—KNIPMUTSJE)

Very handsome and profuse blooming annuals for beds, edging, and masses. Sow where the plants are expected to bloom, and thin out to 1 foot apart each way. Plants are of low spreading growth with finely cut foliage flowering over a long period. If cut early in the morning before buds unfold, the flowers will last some days in water. 1½ ft. A.S.

Californica.—Very large, lovely yellow flowers with orange blotch at the base of petals. Per pkt. 6d.

Carmine King.—Colour a beautiful carmine-rose, both on the interior and exterior of the flower. Nothing can surpass them for profusion of bloom and a bed in flower makes a most brilliant display. Per pkt. 6d.

Mandarin.—Inner side of petals rich orange, the outer side brilliant scarlet. Per pkt. 6d.

Mixed Hybrids.—This mixture has been saved from a number of new sorts of wonderful variety of colouring, including wallflower-red, old gold, fire-red, chestnut, cream, etc. Per pkt. 6d.

No matter whether you buy a small or a large quantity of Seeds, it always pays you to plant the BEST SEEDS. We have only One Grade—the best that can be grown.

G.P. FERNS

No collection of plants is complete without Ferns. Fill a clean pot with fine sifted leaf mould and sand. Put the pot in a saucer and immerse into boiling water to kill all weed seeds or insects in soil. After the soil has cooled, sow the Fern seed over top of the soil, but do not cover seed. Put a piece of glass on top of pot and keep the saucer full of water. Never put water on top of soil. When spores are sufficiently grown to be visible, take up in small patches and prick off carefully; later divide and repot off singly when larger. Keep well shaded at all times.

Greenhouse Varieties.—Embracing a choice mixture of best varieties suitable for conservatory. Per pkt. 1/-

Hardy Outdoor Varieties.—Very handsome and indispensable for garden and verandah decoration; mixed. Per pkt. 1/-

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

P. FUCHSIA

Well-known pot plants, suitable either for the house or for shaded situations in the garden. Sow carefully in tins under glass in Autumn and Spring. Keep tins in a shaded position. Transplant into rich soil and water plants liberally. (Seed germinates in about a month.)

Mixed.—Best collection of Single and Double varieties, embracing all the colours to be had in Fuchsias. There are few ladies that don't want to grow Fuchsias from seed, as they are among the most interesting, attractive, and charming flowers grown. Per pkt. 2/6.

✂ Avoid sowing too deeply or not deep enough. The general rule is to sow all Seeds from two to three times their own thickness under the surface of the soil.



FUCHSIA

H.A. GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)

Dependable showy blooms, borne singly on long stems, ranging from 2 to 3 inches across, mostly giving that warm cheery impression characteristic of reds laid over yellow. Used for beds, borders, and cutting purposes. 1½ to 2 ft. A.S.

Single Mixed.—Large Paris Daisy-like flowers of various shades—orange, claret, amaranth, &c. Per pkt. 6d.

Double Mixed.—Large globular heads borne on long stiff stems, ranging in colour from pale yellow to deep crimson. Per pkt. 6d.

Amblyodon.—Large, single, salmon-red flowers, deep crimson centre, borne on long stems. The best Gaillardia grown for cut-flowers and borders. Per pkt. 6d.

PORTOLA HYBRIDS. NOVELTY

No other flower produces more blooms than this beautiful flower, which will grow in any soil and requires very little attention. The plants grow to about 3 feet high with long stiff stems and have flowers of very large size, the colour ranging through shades of bronzy red with a wide characteristic edging of old gold. An exceedingly showy and effective strain and a splendid cut-flower for the bold decoration of bowls and vases. Per pkt. 1/—.

GERANIUM. See PELARGONIUM.

H.A. GILIA Tricolor

Free-flowering hardy annual of easy culture, 1 to 1½ feet high, producing star-shaped flowers in all colours and shades. Suitable for beds, rockwork, and edgings. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

H.A. GILIA Capitata

Charming erect bushy plants, about 2 feet high, with many attractive lavender-blue flowers in globular heads, about 1 inch across, gracefully poised on long stems. Fine for borders, garden, and cut-flowers. Easily grown and quite new in South Africa. Be one of the first to have it. Per pkt. 6d.

GILIA coronopifolia. See IPOMOPSIS.

P. GRANADILLA

The Climber for everybody, very fast growing and hardy. Fruits edible, purple when ripe, the pulp orange colour and of a pleasant sub-acid taste. Grows easily from seed, which usually germinates within 4 to 6 weeks. Soak seed in warm water for a day before sowing. Per pkt. 6d.



SINGLE GAILLARDIA

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.



DOUBLE GAILLARDIA

P. GLADIOLUS (Dutch—ZWAARDLELIE)

(The Flower for all purposes)

A beautiful class of flowers. Spikes bear from 3 to 6 open flowers at one time and frequently measure 3 to 4 inches in diameter, ranging in colour from creamy white, lemon, clear yellow, soft salmon-pink to bright red and deepest crimson. There are also lovely light lavender or sky-blue shades. Practically every colour is found in these New Gladiolus Hybrids, and there is no garden complete without them. Sow in tins in Autumn and early Spring and transplant into rich soil. **Water the plants liberally.** Take up bulbs late in the Autumn. Store and plant again early in Spring, when they make a quick growth, flowering abundantly. 3 to 4 ft.

Mixed Hybrids.—We believe Gladioli are among the most satisfactory flowers to grow. A bed in bloom is a sight never forgotten and as cut-flowers they are unsurpassed. Per pkt. 1/-

GOLDEN FEATHER. See PYRETHRUM.

CONFIDENCE

In no trade or profession is it likely that so much confidence is required as when buying Seeds. You cannot afford to run risks, as none but the Best Seeds are good enough for your garden.

P. GEUM

(Dutch—NAGELKRUID)

Showy hardy garden perennial sending up flower stems 2 feet tall. Very free blooming; excellent for cutting and table decoration. A.S.

Mrs Bradshaw.—Large double, intense crimson-scarlet flowers, measuring 2 to 2½ ins. across, with large waved petals of great substance. Much the best red variety. Per pkt. 6d.

Lady Stratheden.—This new Geum is almost identical with the well-known *Mrs Bradshaw* in all but colour, which is a fine rich golden-yellow. Flowers equally large and double on fine long stems. Cannot be surpassed for a show in the garden. Pkt. 1/-

ORANGE QUEEN. — NOVELTY

A particularly charming new variety of a shade intermediate, so to speak, between that of *Mrs Bradshaw* and *Lady Stratheden*, a bright orange-scarlet. The plants are of similar habit to both of these highly popular sorts, and as they are quite as large and free-blooming, we have no doubt that *Orange Queen*, in coming to complete a splendid trio, will soon acquire an equal share of public favour. Per pkt. 1/-



GLADIOLUS

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

H.H.A. GOURDS

(Dutch—SIERKALABASSEN)

Interesting and attractive rapid growing Annual climbers grown for their decorative foliage and curiously shaped and coloured fruits. Sow in Spring.

Ornamental, mixed.—Fruits curiously formed and often strangely marked. All are hard shelled and will keep for years. Per pkt. 6d.

Luffa or Towel Gourd.—This fruit has a peculiar lining, which is sponge-like, porous, tough, elastic and durable, making a natural dishcloth or sponge. Allow the fruits to hang on the vines until well ripened, when the skin can be removed and the fibrous sponge-like interior taken out, cleaned, and dried. Per pkt. 6d.



JAPANESE NEST EGG

JAPANESE NEST

EGG.—Resemble in size, colour, and shape the eggs of hens. Shells are hard and do not crack, and are uninjured by cold or wet and therefore make the very best nest eggs. Plant in poor soil or fruits will grow too large. Most useful novelty for our farming friends and all poultry keepers, as it will fool the old hen every time. Pkt. 6d.

KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS
have no equal.
Good Seeds lead all.



GEUM. (See page 61)

GRASSES

(Dutch—SIERGRASSEN)

Ornamental, mixed.—Useful for edgings, centres of beds, ribbons, etc., and valuable for bouquets, decorations, etc., as nothing adds more grace to them than a few ornamental grasses mixed with the other flowers. Sow in the open; thin out or transplant. Per pkt. 6d.

The blooming period of most kinds of flowers will be lengthened by keeping the blossoms cut.
If allowed to go to seed, plants soon cease blooming.

THE RAINBOW GRASS

or Japanese Coloured Mealie (Maize)

As an ornamental foliage plant this Corn (Maize) is not only highly effective but very interesting, the wonderfully variegated leaves being striped with bright green, silvery white, rosy purple, and sulphur-yellow. Fully equal in beauty to the most expensive greenhouse Dracenas. Sow in Spring after all danger of frost is past. 4 to 5 feet. Per pkt. 6d.



ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

H.A. GODETIA

A brilliant and profuse flowering class of plants of easy cultivation, and no garden is complete without them A.S.

Single mixed.—Dwarf, spreading habit of growth; flowers wide open, numerous and handsome, and of a beautiful satiny texture. 1½ ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Double mixed.—Quite distinct from the ordinary Single Godetia, inasmuch as it throws up a flower spike, which is closely set by double flowers in bright and attractive colours. An excellent cut-flower. Does best in rather poor soil. 2½ ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Double Rose Queen.—Plants branch freely and attain a height of about 2½ feet. The beautiful double rose-pink flowers are clustered all along the fine strong stems, which are remarkably free flowering and last a long time in bloom. Per pkt. 6d.

GLORIOSA or AZALEA-FLOW-ERED.

— This recently introduced novelty represents a great advance in the evolution of this popular flower—an absolute hardy annual as striking in appearance as a rare greenhouse plant. The plants are of splendid bushy habit, 18 to 20 inches high, and are completely covered with flowers some 3 to 4 inches across. The colour is a glistening rose with a carmine blotch on each petal, and look exactly like a greenhouse Azalea. Fine for growing in borders or clumps and also for pot culture. Per pkt. 1/-

NOVELTY



DOUBLE GODETIA



SINGLE GODETIA

H.A. GYPSOPHILA (Dutch—) resp. H.P. GIPSKRUID

Delicate free-flowering plant covered with star-shaped flowers, valuable for bunching and trimming bouquets of flowers that cannot readily be cut with their own foliage, either green or dried; very graceful and easily cultivated. Several sowings should be made during the season to keep up a supply. Sow where the plants are to flower and thin out liberally A.S.

Elegans.—Improved large-flowering variety, which has perhaps the best and most graceful foliage to mix with Sweet Peas and other flowers, as the effect of the small white flowers is like a veiling over the brighter and larger blooms. Plants are branching and about 18 inches high. Hardy annual. Per pkt. 6d.

Rosea.—Similar to the above, but with tiny mist-like panicles of a fine rose shade. Fine for rockwork or shrubbery. Hardy annual. 1½ ft. Per pkt. 6d.

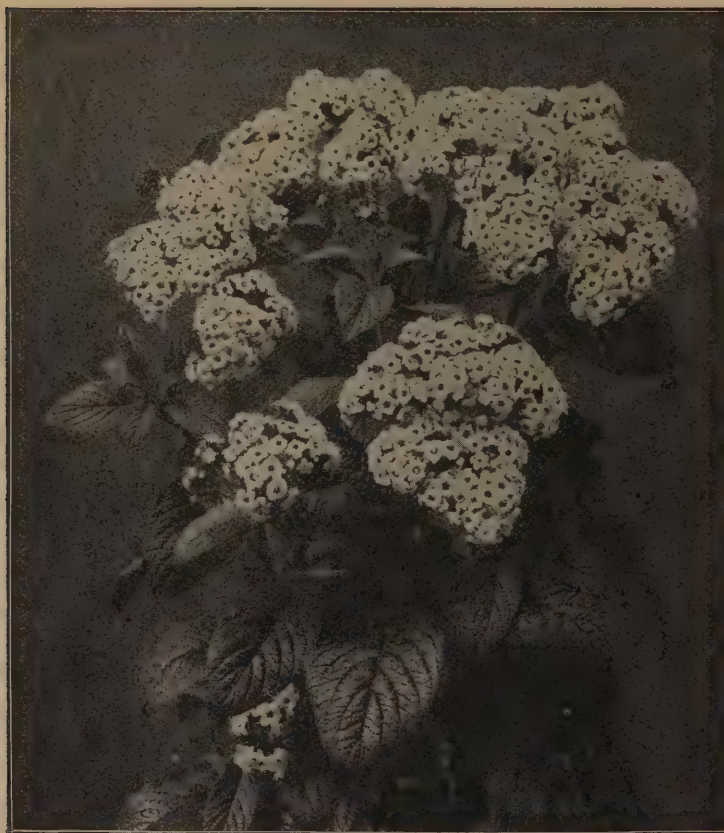
Paniculata.—Hardy perennial, but will bloom the first season. The sprays of white blossom are excellent for cutting. 3 to 4 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

DOUBLE "SNOW - WHITE."

NOVELTY

A great improvement on the single-flowered paniculata type, bearing in profusion many-branched panicles of small white double flowers, which are much prized for bouquets. Not quite fixed, but about 30 per cent. may be expected to come double, the balance single-flowering plants. For decorative work this Novelty is invaluable, the colour blending with any other flower, and needs very little care in arrangement. They only require to be inserted among a few sprays of this double-flowering Gypsophila. Hardy perennial. 3 to 4 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

Before sowing, see pages 33, 102, 103, 104, and Inside Back Cover



HELIOTROPE

HELIANTHUS. See SUNFLOWER.

HESPERIS MATRONALIS. See SWEET ROCKET.



GYPSOPHILA. (See page 63)

P. HELIOTROPE — Dutch — ZONNEWENDE

Of all the fragrant flowers Heliotrope is as sweet as any. It is a splendid garden or house plant, growing about 18 inches high, with large flower heads and rich green foliage. Sow early in spring in tins under glass and cover only lightly. Transplant when large enough to the open, setting about 1 foot apart, when weather is warm. Excellent for bedding and fine for cutting. While it is a perennial, it will not stand any frost, and is therefore best started afresh each year.

Giant Blue.—The flowers of this magnificent new variety are of a beautiful shade of true navy-blue and undoubtedly far ahead of anything yet seen. Plants are robust, healthy, and bushy, and the flower-heads of great size and beauty, measuring 6 to 12 inches across. Their fragrance is delightful and pronounced. Per pkt. 1/-

Choice Mixed.—Colours range through all shades from light violet to dark blue, and the very large flower trusses are agreeably scented. Fine for cutting. Per pkt. 6d.

H.A. HELICHRYSUM or Straw Flower

Of all Everlastings this is the best known, and there is a charm attached to them which places them in a realm of their own; the plants are literally covered with large fine glistening flowers. Attractive in beds and borders, and keep well as cut-flowers or dried for winter bouquets. When wanted for this purpose they should be cut with as long stems as possible, and when blooms are about half open, take off all foliage, tie in bunches and hang head downwards in some dark dry place until thoroughly dried. Sow where to flower and thin to stand not closer than 12 ins. apart; 2 to 3 ft. A.S.

Monstrous, White.—Very large full double flowers, pure white. Per pkt. 6d.

Monstrous, Mixed.—All colours, including pink, yellow, scarlet, red, violet, and brown. Flowers extra large. Per pkt. 6d.



HELICHRYSUM

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

::: THEY GROW BETTER ::: THEY YIELD BETTER :::

H.P. HEUCHERA Sanguinea (Coral Bells)

A hardy perennial now coming again into great favour, particularly for choice cut-flower work. Spikes of beautiful blooms in brilliant coral-pink, which last well in water. Sow in autumn in tins under glass and transplant. 2 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

HOLLYHOCK (*Dutch—STOKROSE*)

Hollyhocks are truly "King of the Garden." A clump or line in any garden gives an effect not attainable with any other plant, as they inject so much colour and life and picturesqueness with their gorgeous densely set pillars ranging in height from 4 to 7 feet. Flowers are large and double, many beautifully fringed, and ranging in an endless variety of colours. Sow in beds or tins, and when the plants have made five leaves, transplant to permanent position 2 to 3 feet apart in rich soil and water liberally. A.S.

Chater's Prize, mixed.—Magnificent long spikes, crowded with large double rose-like flowers, in all colours and shades. Perennial. Pkt. 6d.

New Annual, mixed.—Very large, loosely formed, double and semi-double flowers, finely fringed, and seldom less than 5 inches across. The colours vary from the palest shrimp-pink to deep red. Beautiful and artistic, and very free bloomers. Per pkt. 6d.

HONESTY FLOWER. See LUNARIA.

To be kept at their best, flowers should be gathered early in the morning or late in the afternoon and protected from the sun's rays as much as possible.



HUNNEMANNIA



HOLLYHOCK

H.A. HUNNEMANNIA

This most beautiful plant forms a shrubby bush about 2 ft. in height, with finely cut glaucous foliage, and produces its large tulip-shaped flowers, 3 ins. across, on stiff stems 12 ins. long. The colour is a clear brilliant golden-yellow; the petals are broad and crinkled, resembling crushed satin. Invaluable for cutting, as the flowers will keep in water for several days. Blooms from early summer until hard frost. Sow in spring and autumn in shallow drills where plants are to bloom. Seed takes about a month to germinate. Per pkt. 6d.

Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 33, 102, 103, and 104, and inside of Back Cover.

H.H.A. ICE PLANT (*Mesembryanthemum*)

A very pretty trailing annual, suitable for rockwork, hanging baskets, etc. It has fleshy wax-like leaves, which have the appearance of being covered with ice crystals. Flowers small and white. Sow in tins of light sandy soil, and prick off. 1 ft. S. Per pkt. 6d.

G.P. IMPATIENS (*Zanzibar Balsam*)

As pot plants for the house or for bedding in partly shaded places, the Zanzibar Balsam can be highly recommended. They are free bloomers, and their waxy-looking blooms, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, which are produced almost continuously, form a pretty contrast to their glossy green leaves. Sow in spring in tins and cover with glass. Transplant carefully after all danger of frost has passed. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.

Choice mixed. Per pkt. 1/-

H.A. IPOMCEA, Heavenly Blue

(*Convolvulus*) (*Dutch—BLAUW WINDE*)

Annual climber of rapid growth with fine beautiful sky-blue flowers, 4 to 5 inches across. Soak the seed in warm water before sowing. S. Per pkt. 6d.

B. IPOMOPSIS (*Gilia coronopifolia*)

Hardy biennial border plant with long spikes of the most brilliant flowers interspersed with fine Larkspur-like foliage. The colours include vermillion, salmon, apricot, rich pinks, etc. Fine for cutting. 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. A.S. Mixed. Per pkt. 6d.

ISOLOMA NOVELTY

A Distinct and Magnificent Novelty in Pot Plants.

The large leaves, which are of a texture similar to those of the Gloxinia, are of a rich dark green; the reverse of them, as well as the flower stalks, are covered with bright red hair. The flowers are Gloxinia-like, and are produced in great abundance and in various colours and colour combinations, including everything from brilliant orange to the darkest scarlet, many being tigered and spotted. The plants grow from 12 to 15 inches high, are bushy and require no staking. They will start flowering within six months from sowing, and will be in bloom for a long period. Their constitution is very robust, which enables them to thrive in living rooms. A most desirable pot and greenhouse plant, which should be cultivated like Begonias. Choice mixed. Per pkt. 1/6

H.A. JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES

(*Dutch—JAPANSCH E WINDE*)

Of all the Annual Climbers these are the quickest and most luxuriant in growth; wonderful in the variety of colours, which range from white through all shades of blue and purple-rose to dark red, &c. Many are striped, marbled, and blotched. Sure to command the admiration of all flower lovers. Soak seed in warm water before sowing. 10 to 12 feet. S. Per pkt. 6d.

JAPANESE NEST EGG. See Gourds.

P. JAPANESE KUDZU VINE

(*Pueraria*)

A twining vine of remarkably rapid growth, making the Kudzu Vine or "Jack-in-the-Bean-Stalk" of great value where permanent covering of arbors, verandahs, &c., is wanted. Bears in great abundance small racemes of pea-shaped flowers of a rosy purple colour, resembling Wistaria. Foliage large and lobed. Easily grown from seed, which should be soaked in water for about 24 hours before sowing. 25 to 50 ft. A.S. Crop failed.



JAPANESE KUDZU VINE



JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

!!! THEY GROW BETTER ::: THEY YIELD BETTER !!!

JACOBÆA. See SENECIO.

H.A. KOCHIA

A rapid-growing highly ornamental annual, forming regular pyramids of Cypress-like appearance, with small feathery light green foliage which deepens in colour as summer advances until the whole plant assumes a fiery crimson hue. 3 to 4 ft. S. Per pkt. 6d.

H.H.P. LANTANA

One of the most desirable half-hardy perennial bedding plants, with Verbena-like flower heads of orange, white, rose, and other colours, constantly in bloom and emitting a pleasing fragrance. Seed slow to germinate, and should be sown early in boxes or sheltered beds, transplanting after danger from frost is past to open ground about 1 foot apart. Height 12 to 15 inches. S.

Choice Mixed. Per pkt. 6d.

AVOID SOWING TOO DEEPLY OR NOT DEEP ENOUGH. The general rule is to sow all Seeds from two to three times their own thickness under the surface of the soil.



BLUE LACE FLOWER



KOCHIA

BLUE LACE FLOWER

(*Didiscus cœruleus*)

This charming flower is becoming extremely popular. The colour is the most beautiful shade of clear sky-blue that one can imagine. The umbrella-shaped clusters of flowers, often measuring 2 or 3 inches across, are borne in great number on vigorous growing plants 1½ to 2 feet high. Seed germinates in about 3 to 4 weeks, and should be sown early in spring in tins, under protection, and transplanted to open ground when seedlings are about 2 or 3 inches high. Water copiously during hot weather. Unsurpassed for vases as the flowers may be arranged to give a most decorative and pleasing effect. Per pkt. 6d.

Kirchhoff's Seeds are the Best

— NOTE —

Our List of Flower Seeds will be found to contain all varieties of real merit. Often varieties are listed which are of little value in the garden, and others are so difficult to grow that unless one has every facility for propagation, disappointment is sure to follow. We want our Seeds to give satisfaction, and our selection of varieties for this Catalogue has been made with this purpose in view.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

H.A. LARKSPUR (Annual Delphinium)
(Dutch—RIDDERSPOOR)

Highly esteemed for the brilliant display they make in the garden. Seed germinates in 2 or 3 weeks and is best sown in beds or tins, and when the young plants are well started thin out or transplant to stand 6 to 12 inches apart. A.S.

Double Stock-Flowered, mixed.—Tall branching variety with beautiful long spikes of flowers; invaluable for large beds and for cutting, 3 to 4 feet. Per pkt. 6d.

EXQUISITE PINK.—A welcome new addition to the charming tall double Stock-flowered class of Larkspurs. The flowers of this variety are large and of a beautiful shade of soft pink, and can be thoroughly recommended as being a new and distinct shade in this excellent flower. The blooms are borne on long stems with fine ornamental foliage and are excellently adapted for cutting for house and table decoration. Per pkt. 1/-

Dwarf Rocket or Hyacinth-Flowered, mixed.—Only 12 to 18 inches high, densely covered with very large flowers, resembling a Dutch Hyacinth in style of bloom. Fine for bedding. Per pkt. 6d.

Emperor, mixed.—Produces an abundance of long, slender flower spikes in the most striking colours; desirable cut-flowers. 2 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

LARKSPUR. For Perennial varieties, see DELPHINIUM.



LARKSPUR



LAVATERA

H.H.A. LAVATERA Rosea (Mallow)

Beautiful robust garden annual of easy culture. The plants form branching compact bushes, 2½ to 3 feet in height, bearing profusely large shallow cup-shaped flowers of brilliant rosy pink. Most effective in large beds or borders and makes a fine hedge plant for the flower garden. As a cut-flower it is charming, lasting a long time in water. Sow where to flower. S. Per pkt. 6d.

LAVENDER. See HERBS.

H.A. LEPTOSYNE (Giant Yellow Marguerite)

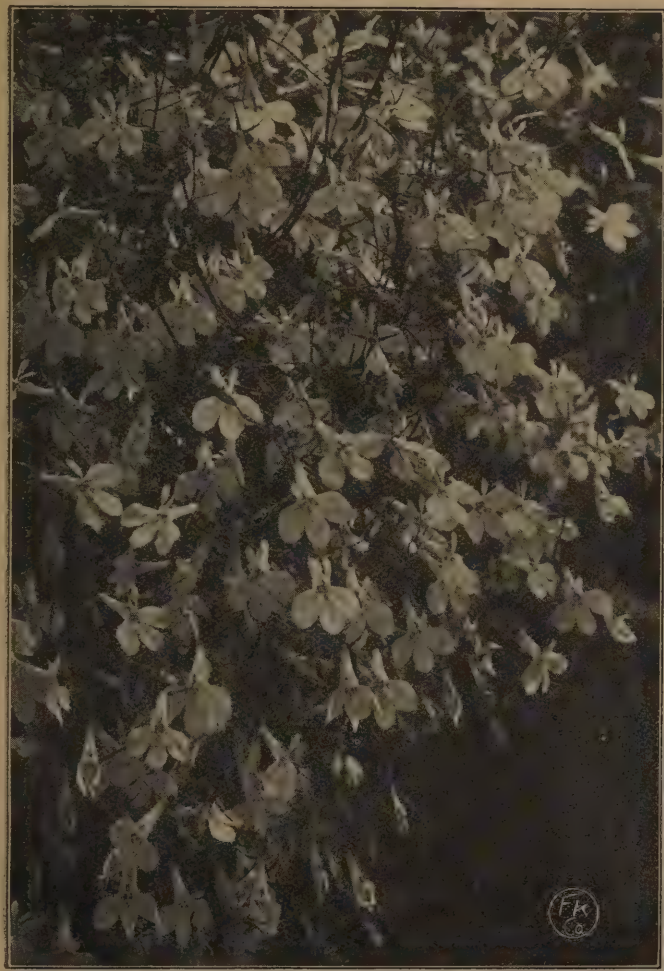
A valuable hardy annual of easy culture, producing an abundance of large golden-yellow Marguerite-like flowers within a few months. Excellent for cutting. 1½ to 2 feet. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

LINUM (Dutch—VLAS)

H.A. Scarlet Flax.—One of the most showy *Annuals* for flower beds and masses, bearing on delicate stems clusters of glossy bright red single flowers, saucer-shaped, with black centre, and about 1 inch across. Height 18 inches. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

H.P. Blue Flax.—A slender-growing hardy *Perennial* with beautiful light blue flowers. Very showy. Height 30 inches. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 33, 102, 103, and 104, and inside of Back Cover.



LOBELIA

H.H.A. LOBELIA

Gems of the flower garden, blooming very quickly from seed and highly desirable for edgings, ribbon bedding, and garden decoration, as well as for pot culture, hanging baskets, &c. Sow in tins under glass in Autumn and Spring, barely covering the seed, and keep soil moist. Transplant when large enough. Liquid manure given while in bloom greatly improves the flowers.

When sown in the autumn Lobelias require some protection from frost.

Emperor.—Best variety grown, with light blue flowers and light green foliage. 6 ins. Per pkt. 6d.

Crystal Palace.—Small compact bushes, dark blue flowers and dark foliage. Fine for edgings and carpet bedding, 6 ins. Pkt. 6d.

Sapphire.—Very robust growing trailing variety for hanging baskets, pots, and vases. Flowers sky-blue with white eye, strikingly showy. 18 to 30 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

LUNARIA (Honesty Flower)

Hardy biennial, admired for its silvery seed pods, which when dried are semi-transparent and will last for years, making a pretty ornament for vases, &c. A.S. 3 to 3½ ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 33, 102, 103, and 104, and inside of Back Cover.

H.A. LINARIA

(Dutch—VLASLEEUWENBEK)

Maroccana Excelsior, mixed.—Very suitable for bouquets and table decoration. Plants covered with beautiful small Snapdragon-like flowers ranging in colours from white to yellow, pink and blue. Special fine strain, consisting of a mixture of choicest flowered sorts. 12 to 15 ins. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

LUFFA GOURD. See Gourds

✎ *WITH SEEDS of quality and reliability; with efficient execution of orders; and by courtesy and goodwill in all our dealings—we aim to serve you to the very best of our ability.*

To be kept at their best, Flowers should be gathered early in the morning or late in the afternoon and protected from the sun's rays as much as possible.



LINARIA MAROCCANA "EXCELSIOR"

LUPINUS (LUPINS)

Ornamental free-flowering easily grown plants with long graceful spikes of rich and various coloured pea-shaped flowers. Sow in autumn and spring where the plants are to bloom, and as plants grow thin out, leaving about 1 foot between the plants. They make a wonderful display, and provide cut-blooms for a long period. 3 to 5 feet.

Annual Hybrids, mixed.—Very showy; a choice mixture of blue, rose, white, red, and yellow. Per pkt. 6d.

Perennial Hybrids, mixed.—Extremely handsome and stately, blooming continuously and profusely. Highly recommended. Per pkt. 6d.

DOWNER'S HYBRIDS (Perennial).—

This seed is selected from Downer's famous **NOVELTY** named varieties of Lupins. Sown in the open garden in the early spring, it comes into flower the first year. The colours comprise lovely self tints as well as rich full shades, and the introducers state that from a batch cut at random, sixteen distinct hues were selected, covering deep rose, light blue, dark blue, pale lilac, light rose, golden bronze, and various shades of pinks and yellows. Wherever exhibited at Shows in Great Britain, this new strain of Lupin has made quite a sensation. Per pkt. 1/-

Mutabilis roseus (Annual).—Long spikes of bright pink flowers; very choice. Pkt. 6d.

Cruikshanksii (Annual).—Fine long spikes of purple, shaded yellow, and white. Pkt. 6d.

Dwarf Blue (Annual).—A vigorous variety of a spreading habit, produces an immense number of fine heads, the wings of each bloom being dark blue, while the standards are white. Splendid for edging and massing; slightly perfumed. 12 ins. Pkt. 6d.



LUPINUS

P. LYCHNIS

Chalcedonica, mixed (Maltese or Jerusalem Cross).—A most beautiful hardy perennial, growing about 3 feet high and producing large heads of brilliant scarlet, pure white, and flesh-coloured flowers all summer long. Very desirable for mass planting and for a combination of colours in the border. Fine for bouquets. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.



H.A. MALOPE (MALLOW)

Showy plants for large mixed flower and shrubbery borders, covered with bloom during the whole season. Valuable for vases or other decorative purposes. Flowers are large and of a glossy pearly white. 3 ft. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

H.A. MATRICARIA

Handsome free-flowering plants of easy cultivation, in bloom throughout the Summer. A.S.

Snowball.—Quantities of snow-white double flowers in dense clusters, borne on slender stems. 2 ft. high. Desirable for bedding and fine for cutting. Per pkt. 6d.

Golden Ball.—Compact dwarf-growing variety, profusely covered by a multitude of quilled flowers of a rich golden yellow; fine for carpet bedding and edging. 1 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

REMEMBER

No matter whether you buy a small or a large quantity of seeds, it always pays to plant the best seeds. We have only one grade—The Best that can be grown

— YOU CAN'T BUY BETTER —

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.



MARGUERITES

MARGUERITES

(OX-EYE DAISY)

(Dutch — MARGRIETE)

A magnificent genus, embracing some of the most popular flowers in cultivation, blooming freely for several months. Unexcelled as a cut-flower or as a bedding or border plant, and no flower garden is complete without it. 2½ to 3½ ft. A.S.

Shasta Daisy (Perennial). — Flowers glistening white with broad overlapping petals often 3 to 4 inches across and small golden centres, produced on long wiry stems. Per pkt. 6d.

Paris Daisy (Perennial). — Very profuse bloomer; large white single flowers with small centre, perfectly hardy. Per pkt. 6d.

Perfection (Perennial). — This great white Californian Daisy produces, when well grown, magnificent pure white flowers rarely less than 4 inches across, with long narrow quilled or twisted petals borne on long strong stems. Per pkt. 6d.

Evening Star (Annual). — Superb variety; large golden-yellow flowers with deep chocolate centre; profuse and early bloomers. Per pkt. 6d.

MARVEL OF PERU.

See MIRABILIS JALAPA.

MICHAELMAS DAISY.

See PERENNIAL ASTERS.

✂ Avoid sowing too deeply or not deep enough. The general rule is to sow all Seeds from 2 to 3 times their own thickness under the surface of the soil.

H.H.A. MARIGOLD

(Dutch—TAGETES)

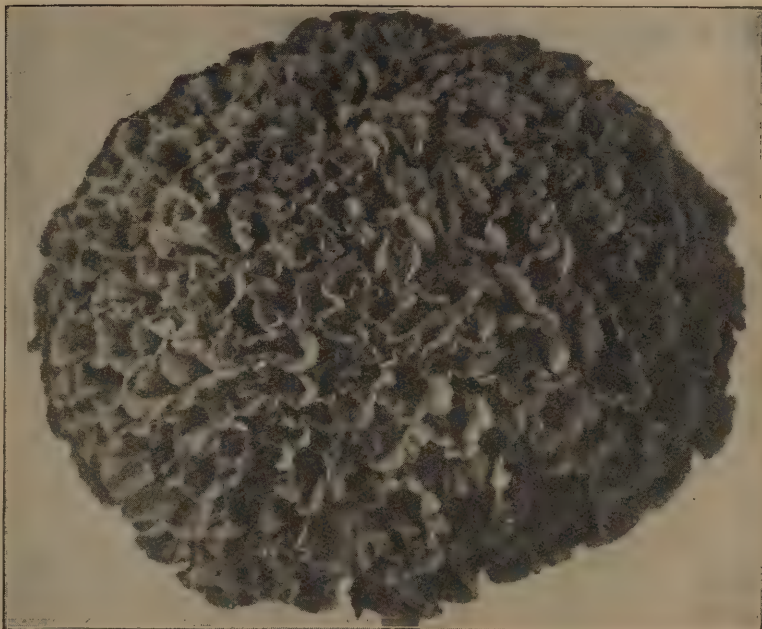
Handsome Half-hardy Annuals of easy culture and always satisfactory, giving a fine display of blooms throughout the season. *Fine as cut-flowers*, a vase or bowl of any of the rich yellow sorts in combination with a few blue Larkspurs or Cornflowers is very striking. Sow in Spring.

Tall Double African, mixed. — Large double flowers on tall stems; yellow and orange. 2½ to 3 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Lemon Queen. — Extra large round double flowers of a clear canary-yellow. Highly meritorious and fine for cutting. Flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Fit for any show. 2½ to 3 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Orange Ball. — Flowers very large, 10 to 14 inches in circumference, extremely double, and quilled like a Dahlia. Flowers are a rich orange and produced in great profusion. Admirably adapted for cutting. 2½ to 3 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Eldorado. — Flowers are very large and double, of a clear primrose colour; very showy high-bred type. 2½ to 3 feet. Per pkt. 6d.



DOUBLE MARIGOLD

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

MARIGOLD—continued

Tall French Josephine.—Single dark brown flowers with an edging of old gold and a glint of crimson, with petals of rich velvety texture borne freely on fairly long stems. Highly effective for a pretty garden display and fine for cutting. 2 to 2½ ft. Per pkt. 6d.


Dwarf Double French, mixed.—Very bright and effective; excellent for edging and bedding. 1 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Legion of Honour (Little Brownie).—Handsome single variety covered with a multitude of flowers. In colour it is a velvety golden yellow blotched with purple. 10 ins. *Fine for edgings.* Per pkt. 6d.

Dwarf Double Lilliput, Mixed.—Bushy annual garden plants of dwarf compact habit, only 8 to 10 inches high, bearing quantities of small double flowers. For garden display and for edging nothing can surpass the gorgeous masses of colour of this highly meritorious class. Pkt. 6d.



MARIGOLD—LEGION OF HONOUR

 **IF BLOOMS ARE REQUIRED FOR EXHIBITION**, not more than four branches should be allowed on each plant, and only one bloom on each branch.



MIMULUS


H.H.A. MIMULUS or Monkey Flower

Beautiful little plants, splendid for greenhouse or verandah, doing best in partial shady places. Colour and markings of the pretty Gloxinia-shaped flowers are rich in the extreme. Sow carefully in tins under glass and transplant. 1 foot. A.S.

Choice mixed. Per pkt. 6d.

H.H.A. MINA LOBATA

A charming and luxuriant Annual climber, with very singular attractive and beautiful flowers borne in twin sprays. Buds are bright red, changing to orange-yellow at opening and pale yellow when in full bloom. Sow in Spring and soak seed for two days before sowing. Seed germinates in about 3 to 5 weeks. Per pkt. 6d.

 Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 33, 102, 103, and 104, and inside of Back Cover.



MINA LOBATA



MIGNONETTE—MACHET

H. H. A. **MIRABILIS JALAPA** (*Marvel of Peru*)
(Dutch—NACHTSCHOONEN)

The plants are large and each needs 3 or 4 feet of space each way for its best development. Flowers are funnel-shaped, large, and of white, yellow, crimson, violet, &c., striped and splashed, giving the flowers a most "bizarre" effect. The flowers open in the afternoon, hence the name "Four o'clock." Sow in spring after danger of frost is past. 2½ to 3 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

H. P. **MYOSOTIS** (*Forget-Me-Not*)
(Dutch—VERGEET-MIJ-NIET)

One of the most cheerful and popular plants, succeeding best in a moist and shady situation. Sow in beds or in tins in shallow drills and when well started thin out or transplant to stand 6 inches apart. A.S.

Alpestris.—Fine for cutting. Flowers large and of most exquisite sky-blue, borne on long stiff stems. 15 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

Victoria.—Dwarf and bushy, flowering very early. Flowers large, bright blue; fine for pots. 9 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS have been for more than Thirty-five Years a Standard among the Best Gardeners of the Union for both Purity and Excellence.

H. A. **MIGNONETTE**

(Dutch—RESEDA)

Without Mignonette in our garden something indeed would be missing. Its large deliciously fragrant spikes of bloom are everyone's admiration. Make successive sowings in Autumn and Spring where the plants are to flower, covering about ¼ inch. Firm the ground after sowing and keep seed-bed shaded and cool. Thin out to at least 6 or 8 inches apart each way. For cutting, all varieties are perfection. 12 to 18 inches. An addition of lime is very beneficial, should soil be deficient in same.

White Pearl.—Immense trusses of nearly white flowers borne on strong stiff stalks, and of a delightfully rich and powerful fragrance. The best Mignonette for all purposes, either outside or for pots. Per pkt. 6d.

Machet.—No Mignonette which can equal this. Dwarf compact plants, and broad cone-shaped thick spikes of deliciously sweet-scented flowers. Foliage glossy green. Evenly branched and of continuous flowering habit. Per pkt. 6d.

Victoria.—An excellent strain, of stocky robust growth, producing in great abundance large trusses of fire-red flowers, perfect for cutting; exquisite scent. Pkt. 6d.

Paris Market.—Large fragrant spikes of reddish flowers; fine for pots and most popular. Per pkt. 6d.

Golden Queen.—Distinct variety; long massive spikes of golden-yellow flowers; sweet and elegant. Pkt. 6d.

RED GOLIATH.—Immense spikes of flowers measuring 6 to 7 inches long by 2½ inches in diameter and compactly filled with giant florets of a brilliant red, contrasting effectively against the healthy rich foliage. The fragrance is delightfully rich and powerful. Fine for cutting. Absolutely the finest Mignonette in cultivation. Owing to its robust habit the plant of this variety requires somewhat more room than is usually given to Mignonette. Per pkt. 1/-

NOVELTY

Seeds are generally coming up too thick in the seed-bed. Sow thinly and thin early therefore, and give each plant plenty of space or the plants will become spindling and then do not produce a good crop.



MYOSOTIS

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.



DWARF NASTURTIIUMS

H.A. NASTURTIIUMS (Dutch—O. I. KERS)

For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of colouring, and general excellence the Nasturtium is unexcelled. Unlike most flowers, they seem to grow and bloom best on rather poor soil. The Dwarf or Tom Thumb varieties grow about 12 inches high, and are most excellent for bedding, bordering, or window boxes. The Tall Nasturtium is a favourite climber for covering fences, trellis, rockeries, etc.; while both are good for cutting and vase decoration. The seed pods can be gathered while green for pickling. Sow about 3 to 6 inches apart from August to March anywhere except in the shade and cover with about 1 inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When plants begin to crowd one another, thin to stand about 12 inches apart.

Dwarf or Tom Thumb Nasturtiums

Chameleon.—Unique in bearing flowers in abundance, some of which will be yellow, some crimson, some rose, and others beautifully mottled and variegated. Per pkt. 6d.

Empress of India.—This variety shows a fine contrast between the rich salmon-scarlet flowers and the deep green leaves. Splendid for beds or borders. Per pkt. 6d.

Atropurpureum.—The flowers are a rich velvety dark crimson, while the foliage is a deep bluish green. Per pkt. 6d.

Dwarf Giants, mixed.—A bed of these Nasturtiums in full bloom makes a gorgeous display, as the colour range of the flowers is magnificent. Varieties with both light and dark foliage have been included because of the added effect. Per pkt. 6d.

Variegated Queen Hybrids.—Foliage variegated and veined in silver, green, yellow, and cream; showy and attractive. Per pkt. 6d.

Lilliput Hybrids.—A dainty type of dwarf growth, making fine compact little bushes only about 8 to 10 inches high. Fine for edgings and window boxes, hanging baskets, and the rock garden. The colours are very brilliant and are produced in a wonderful variety of shades and combinations. Per pkt. 6d.

THINNING OUT.—As Flower Seeds are generally sown far too thickly, it is often necessary to thin out the plants; this should be done as soon as they are fit to handle—when in the second or third leaf; transplant surplus if necessary, but do not allow the plants, which remain, to stand too close.

YOU CANNOT HAVE TOO MANY NASTURTIIUMS

They will grow, bloom, and flourish, and give you joy for a long time. A row in full bloom is beyond description—containing shades of yellow, rose, scarlet, orange, lemon, bronze, maroon, ruby, cream, and pink, both in solid colours, mottled and striped in many showy and exquisite ways.

Very popular for decorating the dinner-table and small vases in the drawing-room.

SEEDS AS GIFTS.

You can "Say it with Flowers" in a way that will be long remembered. What will give more lasting pleasure to your gardening friend than a few packets of choice flower seeds? Include your Card with your order, and we will forward to any address a neat parcel, pre-paid, with your Card.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

NASTURTIUMS—contd.

Tall or Climbing Nasturtiums

Finest Mixed.—A mixture made up of every colour of this popular flower; blossoms large and conspicuous. There is no flower of which you need seed in larger quantities for liberal planting than this variety. Pkt. 6d.

Few flowers add such "bits of beauty" to the garden as the different types of Nasturtiums. All varieties should be grown on poor soil.



NEMESIA

Lobb's Mixed.—The leaves and flowers are somewhat smaller and neater than the ordinary Tall Nasturtiums, but the splendid profusion of bloom and the intensely brilliant colours of the flowers render them of the greatest value. Pkt. 6d.

Hybrids of Madame Gunther.—Vines thrifty and floriferous; the tints include red, salmon, rose, yellow, &c., in many combinations; some flowers are self-coloured, some mottled, blotched, and margined. Per pkt. 6d.

H.A. NEMESIA

Delightful little bushy plants for edging and bedding. Sow in Autumn and Spring in tins or in the open and cover seed very lightly only. Transplant or thin out to stand about 6 to 9 inches apart.

Strumosa grandiflora, mixed.—A particularly choice strain, including a wide range of colours covering white, yellow, cream, ochre, orange, carmine, red, scarlet, and striped. Height 12 to 15 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

Blue Gem.—Perfect little bushes, smothered with Forget-me-not like soft azure-blue flowers. Excellent for edgings, window boxes, small beds or massing along the front of borders. Height 8 to 9 inches. Per pkt. 1/-

FIRE KING.—A specially fine new variety of dwarf

NOVELTY

bushy growth, bearing a profusion of large flowers of a most vivid orange-scarlet. Very bright and attractive and should be grown by all lovers of this delightful little flower. Height 8 to 9 inches. Per pkt. 1/-

From the earliest to the latest stages, the plants should never suffer from want of water. All Nemesises, when out of bloom, may be cut back for a second crop of flowers.

TALL
NASTURTIUMS

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

H.A. NEMOPHILA Insignis

Very effective for beds and borders. The plants are of neat compact habit, grow 6 to 8 inches tall, and are of a beautiful sky-blue colour. Sow where to flower, and thin to stand 4 to 6 inches apart. A.S. Pkt. 6d.

H.A. NICOTIANA (Sweet Tobacco)

(Dutch—WELRIEKENDE TABAK)

Long and free-blooming annuals of the Tobacco family, with tubular-shaped fragrant flowers carried in clusters, measuring 1½ to 2 inches across. In bloom all Summer. 3 to 4 feet. Sow in Autumn and Spring in tins or boxes, sprinkling the seeds thinly over the soil and cover very lightly only. When plants are about 3 or 4 inches high, transplant about 18 inches apart.

Affinis.—Large pure white star-shaped flowers of delicious fragrance. Per pkt. 6d.

Mixed.—Splendid type, colours ranging from white to rose, dark red, blue, violet, and purple; very sweet-scented. Per pkt. 6d.

H.A. NIGELLA

(Dutch—JUFFERTJE IN'T GROEN)

Miss Jekyll.—A pretty annual for cutting. It grows about 18 inches high, has fine fern-like foliage, and large double clear Cornflower-blue flowers, surrounded by mossy fibres. Odd in every respect, and adds beauty and interest to any garden. Sow in A. and S. in light soil in tins or in the open, and transplant respectively; thin to stand about 10 inches apart. Per pkt. 6d.

H.A. OENOTHERA (Evening Primrose)

(Dutch—TEUNISBLOEM)

A most desirable plant for Summer and Autumn blooming. Large showy golden-yellow flowers, and most suitable for mixed garden beds and borders. Likes half-shady places best. The blossoms are fully expanded only late in the afternoon. Thin or transplant to stand about 12 to 15 inches apart. 3 to 4 ft. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.



NICOTIANA AFFINIS

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS. See GOURDS.
ORNAMENTAL GRASSES. See GRASSES.

KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS aid to profit and beautify



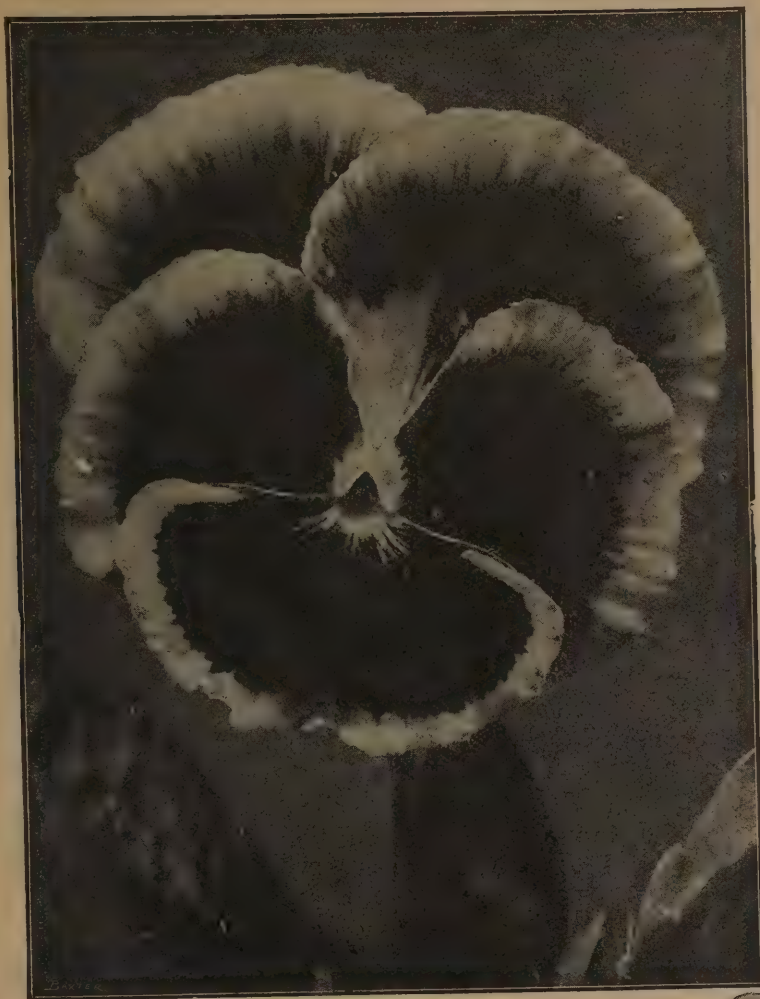
OENOTHERA



NIGELLA—MISS JEKYLL

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

::: THEY GROW BETTER ::: THEY YIELD BETTER :::



"MAMMOTH PERFECTION"

"MAMMOTH NOVELTY PERFECTION," Mixed

Perfect Marvels in Size and Beauty.

Representing the culmination of many years' vigorous selection with the object in view of getting a type of flower at once the largest and most impressive, together with the most striking faces and colourings.

In this magnificent mixture of Mammoth-flowering Pansies the blossoms are borne on long stems well above the foliage, and are distinguished for their gorgeous and varied colourings and beautiful markings. They are of fine substance, velvety texture, perfect form, and giant size. The colourings are wonderfully rich and varied; every shade and tint of rose, canary-yellow, black, white, cream, lavender, garnet, sky-blue, and orange are produced in endless variation, and are so radiantly beautiful that they scarcely seem of the earth. No human being can ever depict accurately in colours the exquisite beauty and intricate detail of our "Mammoth Perfection" Pansies. Its gorgeousness baffles description.

Per pkt. 2/6

We feel perfectly safe in stating that . . .

"MAMMOTH PERFECTION" PANSIES
*will eclipse every other strain offered by any other house, and
it will produce flowers that will delight all beholders.*

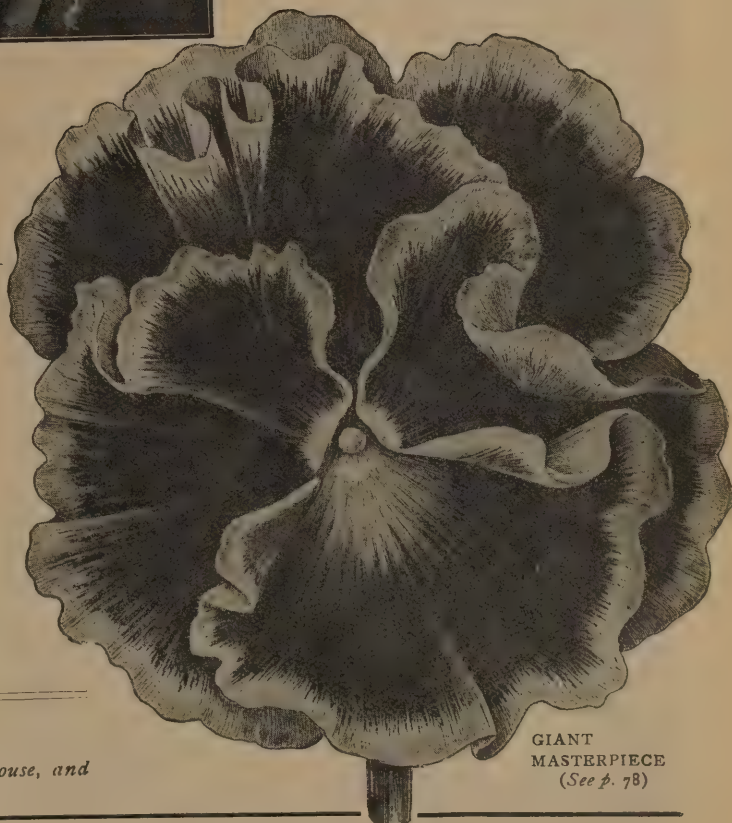
PANSIES

— (Dutch—VIOLEN) —

OUR GREAT SPECIALTY

Pansies are almost exclusively raised from seed, which is best sown very early in Spring, while the ground is yet cool, for late Summer and Winter bloom, or in Autumn for Spring bloom. Sow in tins or boxes, in drills, about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep and firm soil. Keep the seed-bed shaded and moist, and in about 2 to 3 weeks the seeds will germinate. Never allow the seed-bed to dry out, as Pansy seed does not germinate when the ground is hot and dry. (Laying newspapers or bags over the beds prevents drying out.) When the young plants make their appearance some little care is required in watering, as they are liable to damp off, if they get too much moisture. When plants are large enough to handle, transplant to a distance of about 9 to 12 inches apart into liberally manured soil. Thorough cultivation should be given from the start, as Pansies will not thrive when obliged to share the beds with a mass of weeds. Water freely in dry weather, and remove faded flowers every few days. An open exposure suits them best, but they do also splendidly in partially shaded places. When extra large blooms for exhibition are desired, pinch off all but one or two to the plant.

Do not plant Pansies in the shade of a tree or building, as this causes straggly plants with very few and inferior blooms.



GIANT
MASTERPIECE
(See p. 78)

THE MOST SUITABLE SOIL FOR PANSIES is good garden loam containing some lime, an element necessary to successful Pansy cultivation.

ROYAL EXHIBITION PANSIES (Giant Show)

"Golden City" Mixture.—No Pansies in the world, our *"Mammoth Perfection"* excepted, can surpass this beautiful selection of specimen flowers, which are noted for their almost endless variations in colour and shade, many with a surrounding band of some strikingly contrasting colour. Largely planted for many years by the most discriminating Pansy growers, and if you want a perfect dream of beauty, try this mixture. Per pkt. 1/-

Giant Masterpiece, mixed.—Unique; giant-sized flowers of most striking character; petals a rich velvety substance, and being beautifully frilled or ruffled gives them the effect of a double flower. Admirably suited for cutting. Per pkt. 1/-

Giant Highland Prize.—Individual flowers are of enormous size and the most perfect form. They represent the highest developed types, and no such brilliant range of shades and colours has ever been seen before in Pansy mixtures. Per pkt. 1/-

Giant Rainbow Hybrids.—Blooms of largest size and splendid texture; blotched, marbled, spotted, veined, striped, and blended in indescribable variation. Very fascinating. Per pkt. 1/-

Giant English Bronze, mixed.—A bewildering variety and combinations of rich colours in bronze, brown, old gold, yellow, &c. For size, perfect form, freedom, and durability of bloom, this mixture is sure to please the most critical grower of Pansies. Per pkt. 1/-



FRENCH PANSY

Special Offer

One Packet each of these
5 Royal Exhibition Pansies
For 4/6 Cash with Order

Everyone knows and admires the Pansy. Its varied and brilliant colours, its habit of continuous blooming, and the ease with which it is grown, all combine to place Pansies in the list of beautiful flowers that are indispensable.

SUPERB STANDARD PANSIES

English (World's Record), finest mixed.—Popular and easily grown very hardy variety, unaffected by cold weather. Flowers of good size in endless variation and striking combinations. Specially recommended for Winter and Spring flowering. An unequalled collection of all the finest types. Per pkt. 6d.

French, finest mixed.—An unusually wide range of colours—white to deepest maroon, creamy yellow to orange, dainty rose to brilliant crimson, etc., all fine for bedding, and will make a rich display. Per pkt. 6d.

Madame Perret, mixed.—Petals frilled; dark wine, pink, and red shades, all beautifully veined; exquisite at all times. Originated with a French Specialist. Per pkt. 6d.

Orchid-Flowered, mixed.—Ground colour of flowers is mostly light, while the petals are marked with large brown or golden blotches. Resemble the quaint shape of the Orchid, as the upper petals are upright and plaited. Per pkt. 6d.

Striped and Mottled.—A beautiful variety with good-sized flowers striped and mottled in various tints on contrasting ground colours. Per pkt. 6d.

Emperor.—Splendid ultramarine-blue with purple eye; admirably adapted for bedding. Per pkt. 6d.

Faust, The King of the Blacks.—Deep jet-black flowers of soft velvety texture. Per pkt. 6d.

Fire King.—Shades of brilliant red and scarlet; very showy. Per pkt. 6d.

Golden Queen.—Fine large flowers of a rich pure golden yellow. Per pkt. 6d.

Gold Margined.—Deep velvety brown with a broad gold edge. Per pkt. 6d.

APRICOT QUEEN.—An entirely new colour—richest apricot, tinged orange towards the centre. The flowers are of perfect form and fairly large. Compact fine bedder which we can recommend with confidence.

Per pkt. 1/-

Lord Beaconsfield.—Lower petals deep purple-violet, shading to lavender and white in the upper ones. Very fine for bedding. Per pkt. 6d.

Mahogany.—Rich shades of brownish red. Per pkt. 6d.

Purplish Violet.—Very rich, of deepest royal purple known. Per pkt. 6d.

Silvery Seam.—A beautiful dark purple with a broad white margin. Per pkt. 6d.

Snowflake.—Fine for bedding. Pure snow-white. Per pkt. 6d.

Yellow, with Black Eye.—A splendid bedding variety. Per pkt. 6d.

An Attractive Offer

The whole Collection of the above 17
Superb Standard Pansies, "Apricot
Queen" included, One Packet each
For 8/- Cash with Order

TUFTED PANSIES—See VIOLA.

PARIS DAISY—See MARGUERITE.

PEAS, EVERLASTING—See SWEET PEAS.

Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 33, 102, 103, and 104, and inside of Back Cover.

H.A.

PETUNIAS

No other annual requires as little care as the Petunia and yet rewards the gardener with such an enormous mass of gay blooms from early spring right into winter. There is no flower more highly prized for use in beds, massing, borders, window-boxes, baskets, or vases. Of the easiest culture. Sow in tins or boxes in Spring, covering the seed very lightly only with fine soil and put a sheet of glass on top. Water with a fine spray, and do not allow seedlings to dry up. When large enough, set the plants about 18 inches apart in good soil. Judicious watering is essential with Petunias during dry weather, and whilst the plants are flowering an occasional application of liquid cow manure or some other fertiliser will improve the quality and quantity of the blooms. By nipping off the top several times, compact bushy plants and a greater number of flowers are obtained.



PETUNIA—SINGLE RUFFLED GIANTS

SMALL SINGLE-FLOWERING BEDDING PETUNIAS

Single Mixed.—Many brilliant colours, and very free flowering. Cannot be equalled as a bedder. Per pkt. 6d.

Howard's Star.—Very showy and free flowering, a bedding Petunia with a picotee edge of an exquisite cherry-red or rich lavender-blue on a pure white star-shaped ground. Per pkt. 6d.

Glory.—Very charming bedding variety. Plants grow compact and vigorous to a height of about 18 ins., and are continually covered with flowers of bright rose-pink measuring about 2 to 2½ ins. in diam. Per pkt. 6d.

Royal Purple.—Similar in size, form, and habit to *Glory*, its colour is a warm rich shade of purple. In bloom for months at a time. Very desirable. Pkt. 6d.

LARGE SINGLE-FLOWERING BEDDING PETUNIAS

Grandiflora, Mixed.—The flowers are well expanded and of fine heavy texture, and in size considerably larger than the usual bedding Petunias. They are used extensively for superior bedding purposes, as they flower very freely and make a fine display from early summer until cut down by frost. The colour range is beautiful, including many bright shades, which are sure to please. Per pkt. 1/-

SUPERB FANCY AND EXHIBITION PETUNIAS

Ruffled Giants.—Single Large - Flowering. Nearly all the flowers are ruffled or fringed, and measure from 4 to 5 inches across. The colours range through all the shades of yellow, rose, velvety crimson, black, and white, running off into intricate veins of exquisite beauty. No other flower is more luxuriant in blooming, and a bed in full bloom is fascinating beyond description. Be sure to include a packet in your order. Mixed. Per pkt. 1/6



PETUNIA—DOUBLE GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA. (See page 80)

Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 33, 102, 103, and 104, and inside of Back Cover.

PETUNIAS—continued

SUPERB FANCY AND EXHIBITION —continued

Giants of California.—Double Large-Flowering. Never surpassed in beauty, size, form, or colour, if ever equalled. Some flowers measure 5 ins. across, none less than 3 ins. They are fluted, frilled, ruffled, and crinkled in many forms, but the climaxing merit of all is the wonderful variety of colouring, ranging from the most gorgeous crimson through innumerable shades to the purest white. They are a real masterpiece of nature's art, and once seen they live in memory for ever. Mixed. Per pkt. 2/6

About 30 per cent. will produce double flowers; these in the seedling stage are always the weaklings of the batch. Such plants should be carefully protected and cared for.

GIANT DOUBLE—ROSE BEAUTY.

—Few flowers have obtained such widespread popularity in South Africa as the Petunia, and in *Rose Beauty* we offer its many admirers a most distinct and truly glorious variety that may safely be exhibited at Flower Shows on account of its wonderful merit and perfect form, combined with large size and particularly for its beautiful brilliant rose colour, full of life and lustre. Not absolutely fixed as yet, but will give a fair percentage of double flowers. In transplanting, take extra care of the weaker growing seedlings, as they are almost invariably the double ones. Per pkt. 2/6

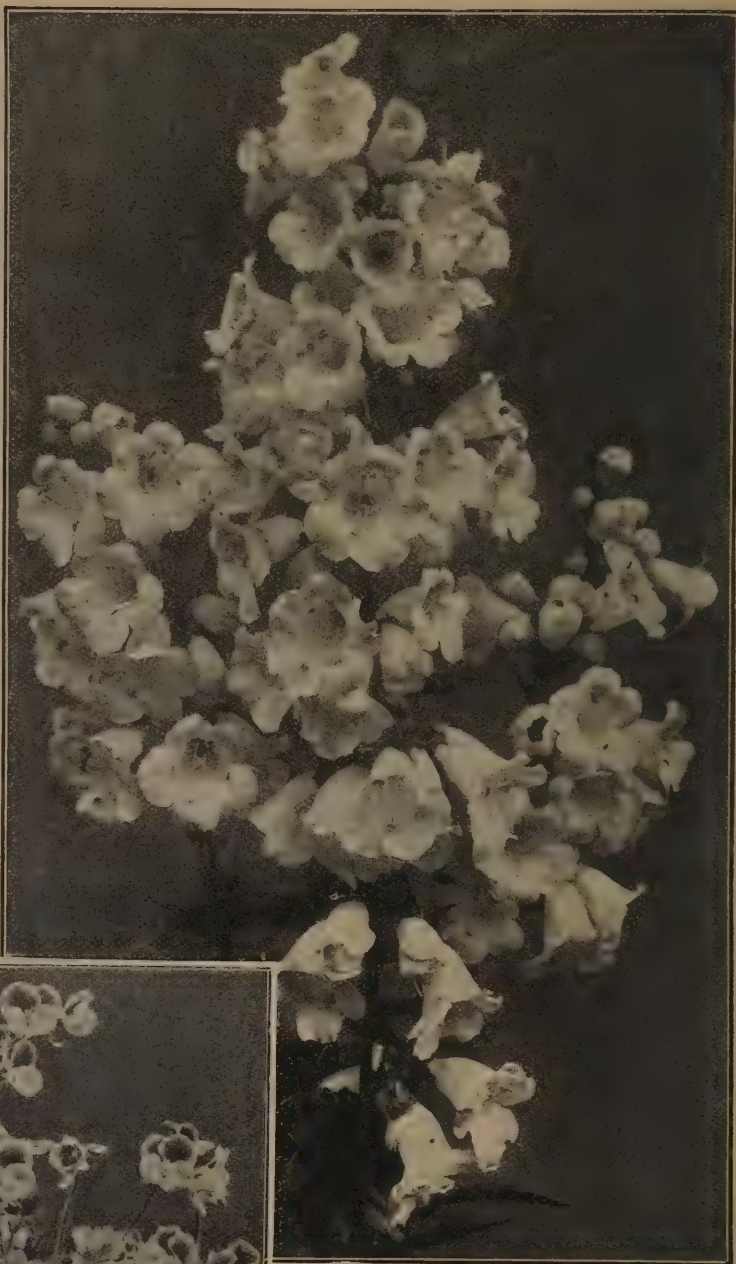
BALCONY PETUNIAS

For vases, hanging baskets, window boxes, dry banks, terraces, or among rock-work—in fact, any position where an assured mass of colour throughout the season is wanted nothing excels Balcony Petunias, being of a semi-trailing habit, flowers averaging 3 inches across, produced in unending profusion from the first day of summer until hard frost.

Balcony Queen, Blue.—Rich velvety violet-blue single flowers. Per pkt. 1/-

Balcony Queen, Rose.—This is a particularly attractive shade of bright rose with white throat; grows quickly and luxuriantly. Per pkt. 1/-

Do not fail to give the Balcony Petunias a trial.



GIANT-FLOWERED ENGLISH PELARGONIUM

PENTSTEMON—SENSATION

P. PELARGONIUM

Beautiful showy free-flowering plants easily raised from seed, which should be sown in tins or boxes in Autumn or Spring and covered with a sheet of glass. Keep shaded and moist, and transplant seedlings when fit to handle. Rather slow to germinate (4 to 6 weeks).

Giant-Flowered English, mixed.—Flowers 1 inch or more across, borne in immense clusters. Colours are rich in the extreme—scarlet, crimson, rosy pink, salmon, blush, pure white, etc. Per pkt. 2/6

Zonale (Geranium).—Splendid trusses of rich scarlet and crimson flowers, which stand the hot sun finely. Single-flowered. Per pkt. 6d.

P. PENTSTEMON

Very desirable bedding and border plants, their long tubular flowers being highly ornamental. First-class for cutting. Sow in Autumn or Spring in tins and transplant. 2½ ft.

Sensation, mixed.—Spikes of large and numerous Gloxinia-like flowers, often 2 inches across, in a very wide range of bright colours, including rose, red, carmine, sherry, pink, etc. Per pkt. 6d.

::: THEY GROW BETTER ::: THEY YIELD BETTER :::



PHLOXES—GRANDIFLORA AND STAR-SHAPED VARIETIES.

H.A. PHLOX DRUMMONDII (Dutch—FLOKSIES)

The easiest grown and most satisfactory of all the Annual flowers. Whether sown *en masse* or as a single border the brilliant colours found among Phlox always make a good impression. All the tints of the rainbow are represented with all possible variations of stripes, veins, and eyes of contrasting shades. Seed is rather slow to germinate (three to four weeks), and may be sown outdoors, or better still in tins or boxes. Cover seed with about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch of fine soil and press the soil firmly over the seed. Keep shaded. When the young plants can be handled, say in their third or fourth leaf, they should be carefully thinned or transplanted to stand about 9 to 12 inches apart, so that they can develop freely. Good rich soil is desirable. The plants grow 12 to 18 inches tall. Invaluable for bedding and bouquets. A.S.

Grandiflora alba.—Splendid pure white flowers, very large. Per pkt. 6d.

Grandiflora splendens.—A brilliant variety of bright rich red with a contrasting small white eye in the centre of each flower. An excellent variety for bedding, where it makes a most striking appearance. Per pkt. 6d.

Grandiflora rosea.—A truly glorious shade of deep rose, and just the colour mostly needed. Will always make a delightful showing. Per pkt. 6d.

Grandiflora mixed.—Composed of the finest and most distinct varieties, which will make a fine display of brilliant colours. The trusses are large, well rounded, and closely formed, and the individual florets are of the largest size and fine substance. Per pkt. 6d.

Star-flowered, mixed.—While the petals of all other Phloxes are entire, in this variety they are partly fringed and partly toothed, the central teeth of the petals are about five times as long as the lateral ones and project like little spines, giving the flowers a regular star-like form. Per pkt. 6d.

Hortensia-flowered, mixed.—Covered the entire season with magnificent flowers of the richest hues. Grows about 10 ins. high, and cannot be equalled as a bedder. Pkt. 6d.

If the dead flowers of Phlox are regularly removed, the plants will continue to bloom for many months, and will give a show of bright colours that few other plants can equal.

P. PERENNIAL PHLOX

Make a wonderful show if planted in clumps or masses. Sow the seed early in Autumn in tins or boxes as it is very slow and erratic in germinating, often requiring 4 to 6 months before sprouting. Transplant into well manured soil about 12 ins. apart, and give an occasional soaking of water during dry weather. 2 to 2½ ft.

Mixed.—Beautiful new varieties, bearing large trusses of brilliant coloured flowers. Per pkt. 6d.

H.H.A. PERILLA Nankinensis

A very elegant dark-leaved plant with purplish mulberry coloured foliage, most suitable for bedding, edgings, masses, etc. As it bears pinching back quite well, it can be kept dwarf and bushy. Sow in Spring. Seed germinates rather slowly. 18 to 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

PINKS. See DIANTHUS.

POLYANTHUS. See PRIMULA VERIS.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.



DOUBLE SHIRLEY POPPIES

POPPIES

(Dutch—
KLAPROSE OF PAPAVER)

Showy and easily cultivated; a favourite everywhere. Flowers of various sizes, shapes, and colours, both single and double. Always conspicuous and brilliant; adapted to any soil. Poppies should be picked early in the morning with buds just showing colour and while dew is still on them. Cut regularly, not allowing seed pods to form, to insure continuous blooming over a long season. As Poppy seed is very fine, it should be sown thinly and just covered with soil. Sow where plants are intended to flower, and when well started thin to about 8 inches apart, if you wish for best results. Sow very early in spring or in autumn as Poppy seed germinates best when the soil is cool. It is well to make several sowings at intervals so as to keep up a succession of bloom. 2 to 3 ft. A.S.

Single Annual Poppies

Shirley, Single, mixed.—Of tissue-paper like appearance, running through many shades of rose, salmon, apricot, pink, &c., to glowing crimson. Fine for cutting; unequalled for general effectiveness and brilliancy of display. Per pkt. 6d.

Tulip.—Dazzling scarlet; cup-and-saucer form; flowers 3 inches across; very distinct. Per pkt. 6d.

Admiral.—Flowers of purest white with a broad band of brilliant scarlet around the top. Per pkt. 6d.



SINGLE SHIRLEY POPPIES

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

POPPIES—contd.

Double Annual Poppies

Shirley, Double, mixed.—Beautiful new hybrids producing large double and semi-double flowers in a wonderful range of colours, many of them edged and bordered in contrasting colours. Per pkt. 6d.

Pæony-Flowered, mixed.—Flowers of enormous size, perfectly double, of exceeding brilliancy. Per pkt. 6d.

Carnation-Flowered, mixed.—Splendid large double flowers, all deeply cut and fringed; many bright colours. Per pkt. 6d.

Perennial Poppies

Iceland Poppy, "Sunbeam Hybrids."—A new and distinct strain. The flowers are about 3 inches in diameter with ruffled petals and are borne on long stems, which makes them particularly valuable for cut-flower purposes. The "Sunbeam Hybrids" include a wide range of colours and can be confidently recommended to all lovers of this useful and beautiful flower. Per pkt. 6d.

New Iceland Poppy, "COONARA HYBRIDS."—An **NOVELTY** Australian race of Iceland Poppies, embracing a combination of pink, rose and salmon shades, quite original in its delicacy. The flowers are borne in great profusion on long wiry stems and are gems for cutting and decoration. This strain has been carefully built up to its present perfection after several years of rigid selection and the colours and shades are now absolutely fixed. Undoubtedly one of the finest Novelties ever raised, and a handsome addition to the flower garden. Per pkt. 1/-



NEW ICELAND POPPY—SUNBEAM HYBRIDS



PYRETHRUM ROSEUM

THE ICELAND POPPY, while considered a perennial, will flower the first year from seed. They are of graceful habit, with bright green fern-like foliage formed in tufts, from which issue slender stalks about 12 to 18 inches high, bearing their brilliant flowers in endless profusion. They have become most popular, and we can thoroughly recommend them for all districts. Best results for winter-blooming will be obtained by sowing the seed in tins or seed-beds under protection in January and February to be transplanted, or if preferred they can be sown direct in the border. Harden off so that plants are well established before the cold weather sets in. By sowing a succession in spring, it is possible to have Iceland Poppies in bloom during the greater part of the year. Most useful for cutting, for which purpose pick when in bud, and if the ends of the stems are burnt or dipped in a jug of hot water immediately after picking, they will last for about a week in water. Seed germinates rather slowly.

P. PYRETHRUM

Handsome and very useful herbaceous plants of easy culture. Sow in Autumn and Spring in tins under cover and transplant.

Aureum.—The well-known "GOLDEN FEATHER." Bright yellow fern-like leaves, extensively used for carpet-bedding, edgings, and borders. 12 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

Roseum (or Painted Daisy), mixed.—Cosmos-like flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, produced on stems about 2½ to 3 ft. high and range in colour from the palest pink to deep red, the bright yellow centres forming a splendid contrast. In bloom a long time. Highly recommended for cutting. Per pkt. 6d.

Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 33, 102, 103, and 104, and inside of Back Cover.



PRIMULA OBCONICA

H.H.A. PORTULACA (*Dutch—VIGGIES*)

No bedding plant equals the Portulaca for places exposed to the hot sun, as it seems to delight in intense heat. The plants are of low growth, about 6 to 8 ins. high, the foliage and stems are succulent and spreading in habit. Sow from September to February either in tins or boxes, and transplant to about 18 ins. apart; or sow broadcast where to remain, thinning out to same distance.

Portulacas do best in poor soil. Don't pamper them.

Double Mixed.—Brilliant shades including white, yellow, salmon, and carmine. A large percentage are double, resembling tiny Roses. Pull out singles as soon as they show bloom. Per pkt. 6d.

Parana.—The flowers are single, unusual in size, often 2 inches across, and of the most dazzling purple-crimson colour. Unsurpassed for massing in beds, edgings, for rockwork, and even for pots. Per pkt. 6d.

P. ROSA POLYANTHA

(*Dwarf or Baby Roses*)

Dwarf compact bushes, covered with small single and often semi-double blossoms, which are borne in many-flowered clusters; valuable for bedding and borders. The plants are about 2 feet high, and commence blooming in a few months after sowing, and in such quantity that a plant looks like a veritable bouquet. Seed is rather slow to germinate and should be soaked in warm water a day or two before planting. Perfectly hardy, blooming year after year. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

When you buy Kirchhoff's Seeds

you don't indulge in a speculation; you invest in a certainty; there is no doubt about the results. You buy the Best Seeds which the world produces. TESTED for Germination and GUARANTEED for Purity.

H.H.P. POINCIANA

(*Bird of Paradise Flower*)

A sub-tropical shrub, growing from 6 to 9 ft. high, with graceful Mimosa-like foliage. Bears an abundance of curious rich golden-yellow flowers about 2 ins. in diameter, produced in large trusses, the most striking feature being the long incurving stamens and pistils of a beautiful bright crimson colour, which gives the plant its popular name. Soak the seed in warm water before planting and sow in boxes or tins in the Spring. Harden carefully by gradual exposure to fresh air and transplant when fit to handle. Per pkt. 1/-

G.P. PRIMULA (*Primrose*)

For Winter or Spring interior home decorations, Primulas are indispensable. Sow seed best in October and November in light rich soil, consisting of part sand and leaf mould worked through a fine sieve, in tins or boxes, and allow for good drainage. Cover seed very lightly only and firm soil after sowing. Cover with glass, keep shaded, and water moderately. Transplant when second leaves appear, and keep repotting the plants as they grow and increase in size. To develop the colours to the highest degree grow in heavy soil and water frequently with weak liquid manure.

Obconica, New Giants, mixed.—This magnificent strain is quite distinct, being of most robust growth, and producing immense trusses of extra large flowers in many new and novel colours. Unequaled as a pot plant for house or conservatory, and the large sprays are excellent for cutting. Specially grown for us by one of the most celebrated English Primula specialists. 12 to 15 ins. Pkt. 1/6

Auricula, mixed.—Umbels of fragrant flowers; many rich colours. Fine for bedding, pot culture, &c. 6 to 8 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

Veris (*Polyanthus—English Cowslip*).—Flowers of different colours—yellow, brown, red-edged, &c. Perfectly hardy and most effective for beds or masses. 12 to 15 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

Vulgaris.—The sweet, beautiful canary-yellow wild English Primrose. 6 to 8 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

Malacoides (*The Giant Baby Primrose*).—The flowers measure $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across, and the plants branch very freely. The flowers, of a pretty light lilac, are borne in whorls on stems which are graceful and strong. If grown in a greenhouse, they can be had in bloom in four or five months after sowing. A most delightful plant for table decoration. 12 to 15 inches in height. Per pkt. 1/-



ROSA POLYANTHA

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

P. RANUNCULUS

The Ranunculus is one of the most popular of bulbous plants and is greatly admired for its brilliant and many coloured flowers. Fine for bedding and massing and very useful for cutting. Blooms the first year from seed, which is best sown in early Autumn in tins or beds under protection. Water carefully and transplant when fit to handle. Seedlings will generally bloom the first year, but will be at their best the second year.

GIANT FLORENTINE

Mixed.—A selection from the old strain of French Ranunculus, which we can really recommend because of its strong and vigorous constitution. The variety of colours is truly wonderful and ranges through white, deep mauves, and all shades of rose, crimson, bronze, and yellow, also there are some blotched and many picotee edged. The plants grow 18 to 24 inches high, producing an abundance of semi-double and double flowers from 3 to 4 inches in diameter of rare beauty. Per pkt. 1/-

Choice Mixed.—Height 12 to 15 inches. Many brilliant colours and very free flowering. Per pkt. 6d.

*TO BE KEPT AT THEIR BEST
flowers should be gathered early in
the morning or late in the afternoon
and protected from the sun's rays
as much as possible.*



RANUNCULUS

Kirchhoff's Seeds

*aid to profit and
beautify
your
Garden.*



SALVIA
(FLOWERING SAGE)
(See page 86)

H.A. RHODANTHE

Elegant garden annuals 12 to 14 inches in height, indispensable for dried winter bouquets. The dainty flowers are carried gracefully on thin but airy stems. In pink, white, and dark red shades. One of the most graceful of all Everlastings. Gather before fully expanded. S. Per pkt. 6d.

P. RICINUS or Castor Oil Plant

(Dutch—OLIEBOOM)

Zanzibarensis.—Picturesquely showy and imposing, the Ricinus gives the garden magnificent semi-tropical effects; remarkably large leaves of green, purple, and bronze. 8 to 10 feet. S. Per pkt. 6d.

SAPONARIA

This is a pretty and useful Annual, growing about 2 to 2½ feet high, and bearing masses of satiny pink flowers on light and graceful sprays, somewhat like an enlarged Gypsophila. Charming for cutting, adding grace to any arrangement of flowers. Sow in tins or in the open and transplant, respectively thin to stand about 10 to 12 inches apart. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

*DON'T USE ANY BUT THE
BEST SEEDS*

*and you have the secret of success in
Gardening. No Garden is complete
without Flowers.*

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.



SALPIGLOSSIS

H.A. SALPIGLOSSIS

Popular garden annuals of easy culture, growing about 2½ to 3 ft. high. The open Petunia-like flowers are funnel-shaped and produced on long stems, making an ideal cut-flower. Sow in Autumn and Spring in tins or beds, cover very lightly with fine soil, press down firmly, and protect from sun with paper or cloth until seed germinates (2 to 3 weeks). Set plants 1 foot apart each way in rich soil.

Emperor, mixed.—This variety forms one single leading stem and bears on its summit a veritable bouquet of the most beautiful flowers. A splendid mixture of yellow, rose, brown, brilliant crimson, scarlet, light blue, purple, violet, &c., each one richly veined with gold. Per pkt. 6d.

Grandiflora, mixed.—Improved large-flowering strain of the richest colours, nicely veined and marbled. Our mixture is unsurpassed. Per pkt. 6d.

H.A. SCABIOSA (Sweet Scabious)
(Dutch—SCABIOSEN)

Extremely free-flowering plants, succeeding well in almost any soil. Most desirable for beds and borders and invaluable for table bouquets. When given plenty of room and the seed vessels are kept regularly pricked off, it will last through the whole season. Bees are very fond of its sweetness, and its floral flavours also attract the most beautiful types of butterflies in the neighbourhood. Owing to the number of infertile seeds Scabiosa is best sown in beds or tins, and when well started transplant to stand 8 to 12 ins. apart. Flower stems slender but quite stiff, and 2½ to 3 ft. in height. A.S.

Azure Fairy.—There are but few flowers so useful for cutting as Scabiosa *Azure Fairy*, as it produces an abundance of perfectly double long-stemmed flowers that come uniformly in a lovely sky-blue colour. The outer petals are particularly broad, and the flowers are larger than any other variety. Per pkt. 6d.

Royal Purple.—Elegant deep black-purple flowers with white pistils, produced on wire-like stems. Per pkt. 6d.

Rose Queen.—Flowers are very double and large, and the colour may best be described as a rich rose shading to rose-pink, blending well with the other colours of Scabiosa. Per pkt. 6d.

Snowball.—Very charming double white flowers, gracefully carried on long slender stems, making them ideal cut-flowers. Pkt. 6d.

Peach Blossom.—An excellent variety producing blooms of a beautiful shade of Peach-blossom pink, which we cannot too highly recommend for cut-flower work. The flowers are of large size and very double and are borne freely on strong wiry stems. Per pkt. 6d.

Double Mixed.—Flowers large, averaging 3 ins. across, very double, and of compact rounded shape. The colours are both strong and dainty, equally enjoyable and effective in bouquets or the garden. Pkt. 6d.

Caucasica.—One of the handsomest of Hardy Perennials, bearing exquisitely beautiful single saucer-shaped flowers 3 inches across, of soft lavender-blue. Per pkt. 1/-

SALVIA (Flowering Sage)

This is one of our handsomest summer and autumn flowering plants, when they are literally ablaze with brilliant flowers; very effective for massing on lawn or for ribbon-beds and valuable for cutting. Sow early in spring in tins, and transplant seedlings to about 15 to 18 ins. apart, after the ground has thoroughly warmed up. Although Perennials, treat as Annuals. 2 to 3 ft.

Splendens.—Tall-growing, free-blooming variety with large spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. When at best it is a mass of bloom. Unsurpassed where a brilliant scarlet is wanted. Per pkt. 6d.

Fire Ball.—This is undoubtedly the earliest, freest, and most continuous bloomer of all Salvias and the most uniform in habit. The bushy plants do not grow over 18 inches high, and are completely covered with large erect spikes of dazzling scarlet flowers. It attracts immediate attention in the garden, and is one of the most effective and gorgeous plants in cultivation. Ablaze with flowers until frost. The very best Scarlet obtainable. Pkt. 1/-

Farinacea (Silver Sage).—Plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall and are of bushy habit. The flowers are a delicate Wedgwood-blue with white eye on the lip, and are clustered all along the fine long strong stem, giving a graceful and impressive spike. Very floriferous and fine for cutting. Planted along with the Scarlet Salvia the effect is brilliant. Per pkt. 6d.

White Perfection.—A beautiful companion to the above, with flowers of a lovely silvery-white colour, glistening like white satin. Very charming and excellent for cutting. Per pkt. 6d.

DO NOT PLANT Salvias in the shade.
They like plenty of Sunshine.

Beautify your Home with Flowers
— from your own Garden —



SCABIOSA

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

H.A.

SCHIZANTHUS Wisetonensis

In this charming variety we have one of the finest Annuals in cultivation. Flowers are as handsome as some Orchids. When in bloom the plants, with their myriads of white and rose-spotted small butterfly-like blossoms, present a wonderful sight; fine for pots and cutting. 18 in. A.S. Pkt. 6d.

H.A. SENECIO or Jacobæa

Lovely Annuals, which are among the most desirable of all easily grown garden flowers. Free growers and continuously in bloom. Colours include purple, flesh, copper, lilac, red, white, &c. A.S.

Tall, mixed.—Dense heads of double flowers, largely grown for bouquets. Height 18 to 20 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

Dwarf, mixed.—Charming double flowers, fine for edgings and borders. Height 9 to 10 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

SHASTA DAISY. See MARGUERITE.



SCHIZANTHUS WISETONENSIS



STATICE
SINUATA

All varieties of Statice are very erratic in germinating and take from 3 to 6 weeks to sprout. 20 to 25 per cent. is a very fair average to expect. Sow very liberally.

H.A. STATICE (Sea Lavender)

Very showy plants with large clusters of small flowers carried on graceful stems. Suitable for beds, borders, or rockery, and very highly valued for all kinds of bouquets. Seed of Statice *Suwerowi*, *latifolia*, and *Caspia* is best sown in boxes or seed-beds about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep and of the *Sinuata* varieties about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep. Before sowing the *Sinuata* varieties we recommend to pick their seed clusters apart, to free the hard hulls from the thin long brown seeds, but sow both in case some seeds are left in the hulls. Transplant seedlings of all varieties carefully with a ball of earth at the roots. 2 to 3 ft. A.S.

Suwerowi.—Of great decorative value. Each plant throws up 10 to 15 spikes, about 18 inches long, of bright rose-coloured flowers. Per pkt. 6d.

Latifolia.—A perennial variety. Immense heads $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. across, of tiny cloud-like masses of flowers of a clear mauve, which last for months if cut and dried. Per pkt. 6d.

STATICE CASPIA.—The Statice are becoming more and more popular as gardeners realise the possibilities of these, not only as beautiful garden flowers but also the keeping qualities, which make them a joy in a winter bouquet of Everlasting flowers or just a few spikes added to some Roses or Sweet Peas. In this new variety we have without doubt the prettiest of all perennial Statice. The multitude of small flowers in spikes $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high are of a tender lilac colour and furnish excellent material for cutting or bedding purposes. Be sure to plant it, for it is fine and the best grown. Germinates in about a month. Per pkt. 1/-

NOVELTY

Sinuata Varieties

Bonduelli.—Plants bloom profusely and their rich lemon-yellow flowers are borne in attractive clusters. Per pkt. 6d.

Candidissima.—A pure white-flowering variety of the foregoing. Per pkt. 6d.

True Blue.—The lovely deep blue flowers make a fine display for a long time. The variety mostly in demand for cut-flowers. Per pkt. 6d.

Rose.—A free and continuous bloomer of a bright pink shade. Very charming. Per pkt. 6d.

Mixed.—This fine mixture contains all the separate colours listed above. Equally enjoyable and effective in bouquets or the garden. Per pkt. 6d.

All most suitable for Bouquets or for Decorations, as the flowers last a long time after cutting.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.



STATICE CASPIA. (See page 87)

P. SMILAX (*Medeola*)

A vine of rapid climbing growth with small glossy dark green foliage. Indispensable for bouquets and floral decorations. Sow in Spring in tins or boxes. As seed is slow to germinate, soak in tepid water for a day before sowing, but even then it is often 4 to 6 weeks before the young seedlings appear. Per pkt. 6d.

KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS ALWAYS RELIABLE



SUNFLOWER
SINGLE
MINIATURE

H.A. SUNFLOWER (*Helianthus*)

(Dutch—SONNEBLOMME)

Very showy plants, fine for shrubberies and large gardens; of easy culture. Sow in open ground from September onwards in rich soil, and when well started should be thinned out to stand 1½ to 2 feet apart. All are fine for cut-flowers, keeping up a constant supply of flowers until cut down by frost.

Russian Mammoth, Single.—As the name implies, of gigantic dimensions. 6 to 8 feet. Per pkt. 6d.

Stella.—Flowers single, star-shaped, brightest golden yellow with black centre, 2½ to 3 inches across. Fine for cutting. 3 to 4 feet. Per pkt. 6d.

Miniature Hybrids, mixed.—Very popular flowers, many with petals beautifully twisted like those of a Single Cactus Dahlia. The whole scale of colours from creamy white to deep golden yellow and from light pink to the deepest purple will be found in these Miniature Hybrids. 3 to 4 feet. Per pkt. 6d.

California Double Giant.—Immense golden yellow flowers, 6 or more inches in diameter; globular, very double. 4 to 6 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Red and Gold.—Some flowers are of a rich chestnut-red colour, others tipped with yellow, and others slightly washed with red. The flowers vary in size from 4 to 6 inches in diameter and are of good form, usually having a small disc and often two rows of long and slightly curled rays. Splendid for cutting. 4 to 6 feet. Per pkt. 6d.

MEXICAN TANGO SUNFLOWER.

See TITHONIA.

B. SWEET ROCKET (*Hesperis matronalis*)

Old-fashioned garden plant growing from 3 to 3½ feet high, and bears spikes of showy lilac-coloured fragrant flowers. Very fragrant during the evening, and useful for cutting. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

The blooming period of most kinds of flowers will be lengthened by keeping the blossoms cut.
If allowed to go to seed, plants soon cease blooming.

H.A. SWEET SULTAN (*Centaurea*)

Hardy Annuals of easiest culture, bearing long-stemmed large beautiful fragrant fluffy flowers, which are favourites both for garden and for cutting. Will keep a week or over in water if cut when just about to open. Sow where they are intended to flower, and thin plants to stand 4 to 6 inches apart. 2½ to 3 ft. A.S.

Imperialis, mixed.—Shades of colour range through white, lilac, rose, pink, and purple. Flowers 3 to 4 inches across. Pkt. 6d.

Iphigenia.—Very fragrant double flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, borne singly on long stiff stems. The colour is a rich warm lilac-rose. Admirably adapted as cut-flowers and make-up in graceful and artistic bunches. Per pkt. 6d.

Margarita.—One of the best white flowers for cutting, large, fragrant, and beautiful. Per pkt. 6d.

Suaveolens.—Large yellow flowers, sweetly scented; lasting well. Per pkt. 6d.



SWEET SULTAN

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

H.A. STOCKS

(Dutch—VIOLETT)

For beauty, dazzling effect, variety of colour, and continued bloom our Stocks are unsurpassed. All the varieties are very fragrant, and all are superior for bedding, pot culture, and cutting. Sow from January to May in tins or boxes, as it is then more under control than if sown in the open ground. Very little water should be given till they are fit for pricking out, as the young seedlings are liable to damp off. Harden off gradually, and never allow plants to get a single check for want of water, or any other cause, which would induce them to remain stunted all the season. Transplant when the plants are just out of the seed-leaf, or they will become slender and never make good plants or flower well, and care should be taken to disturb the roots as little as possible. In planting out Stocks it is customary with many to plant only the strongest and throw away the weak as useless. This should never be done as the weaker and smaller plants of a batch of seedlings almost invariably produce a large percentage of double flowers, while the large coarse plants are often all single. Make the soil deep and rich, and select a place where Stocks or Wallflower have not been grown previously. An addition of lime is very beneficial.

Large-Flowering Ten-Week, mixed.—A very choice strain, containing many lovely shades of beautiful large double flowers. The plants grow about 2 feet in height and branch freely. Per pkt. 6d.

Brompton.—A splendid variety of Stocks, of strong growth and fine branching habit. Height 15 to 18 inches. Best mixed. Per pkt. 6d.

Virginia.—Charming dwarf Annuals; flowers bright coloured and floriferous. Fine for edgings. Height about 12 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

Giant Nice or Beauty Stocks

Highest percentage of Double Flowers. A magnificent strain, forming much-branched plants about 2 to 2½ feet high, and having numerous spikes of very large delightfully fragrant flowers. Highly decorative whether grown in flower beds, garden borders, or as potted specimens. As cut-flowers Nice or Beauty Stocks are unsurpassable, their splendid trusses of bloom lend themselves to table and other floral decorations. Amateur and professional alike agree that this distinct new race is unique in habit, size of flower, and duration of bloom.



STOCK

"Golden City" Mixture.—A beautiful collection of colours, carefully made up from seeds of named varieties only, enormously large flowers, very double, and strikingly brilliant and showy. Pkt. 1/-

Snowflake.—Large spikes of snow-white flowers; excellent for cutting. Pkt. 1/-

Beauty of Nice.—Large blooms of delicate flesh or shell-pink. Choice and distinct. Per pkt. 1/-

Queen Alexandra.—Clear chamois-rose; splendid for cut blooms, market, and bouquet work. Per pkt. 1/-

Almond Blossom.—White suffused carmine-rose. Large and very fragrant. Per pkt. 1/-

Monte Carlo.—A beautiful canary-yellow, of inestimable value for cutting. Per pkt. 1/-

Bella Donna.—Most attractive lavender; flowers of good size on long stems. Per pkt. 1/-

Lilac Gem.—Flowers are very large and full, and of a delicate lilac-blue colour, rich and impressive. Per pkt. 1/-

Fairy Queen.—Dark blue, very fine; distinct. Per pkt. 1/-

Crimson King.—Brilliant blood-red, fine for cutting and pot plants. Per pkt. 1/-

Antique Copper.—Blooms are a rich Hellebore-red overlaid with copper, the whole giving a very pleasing quaint burnished copper effect. Per pkt. 1/-

ROSY MORN.—A welcome new addition to the "Beauty of Nice" class. The plants are extremely free flowering, and bear a very large percentage of enormous double blooms of a rich shade of pink, which deepens with age to rose. An exceptionally good variety for cutting and florist's work. Per pkt. 1/6

NOVELTY

No matter if situation is cold and windy, Stocks will bloom there and give the garden colour when otherwise it might be bare. Stocks have been greatly improved by selection, and our strains, which are raised by expert growers, give fully 60 per cent. of Double flowers. There always will be some Single plants, and for this reason the seedlings should be set out in the garden sufficiently close (about 6 inches apart) for these Single ones to be pulled up when they show their first flower and still leave plenty of fine Double plants.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

SWEET PEAS

(Dutch—PRONKERTE OF WELRIEKENDE WIKKE)

CULTURE.—A deep rich moist soil is best suited to Sweet Peas. Dig rows or trenches about 12 inches deep, fill in six inches with well rotted manure or bone dust and top soils well mixed; after which the trench or furrow is still 6 inches deep. Plant seed on this and cover about 1 inch with soil. White-coloured and wrinkled seeds germinate freely, but black-coloured seeds are very hard-skinned, and in order to get a regular and quick germination of these we advise soaking these in water for twelve to twenty-four hours before sowing. Avoid keeping the soil too wet, or rotted seed will be the result. When the plants are 2 or 3 inches high thin out to 2 or 3 inches apart, and fill in another inch or so of soil around the plants, always leaving a portion of the plant above the surface. Do this at intervals until the furrow is nearly full; it should always remain a little hollow to hold the rains and to allow water to be applied by the bucketful when necessary. During dry weather they should be watered thoroughly and frequently, but always use soft water or water that has stood in the open for a day or two, for cold water drawn from the tap may give the plants a check. In very cold weather do not water at all unless the plants show plainly that they want it. Thin out to at least 12 inches apart. As soon as vines reach 9 inches in height, proper trellis, wire netting, or other supports should be provided. When the plants are showing signs of flowering, water once a week with liquid manure as they are lovers of moisture and strong feeders, points which must not be overlooked. The flowers should be picked as often as possible and all withered blooms should be removed to prevent the plants from running to seed, which would stop them from blooming. The best time to cut flowers is in the early morning, as soon as any dew has dried from them. If the flowers are immediately placed in water, they will grow considerably and many of their colours will improve. Sow autumn and early spring; don't plant alongside a house, under trees, or close to a board fence. They need an open space, where the plants may have all available light and air. The varieties of Sweet Peas are so numerous that it is impossible to catalogue them all, therefore in revising our list we have brought it quite up to date, and have been careful to include only those we consider most distinct and beautiful in each class, omitting all which are synonymous or inferior.

Are among the most useful, ornamental, and beautiful of all our hardy annuals. Their wonderfully large fragrant flowers are gracefully formed on long stout stems, varying in colour from the darkest purple imaginable to the purest white. For cutting, vase decoration, and exhibiting, the Sweet Pea stands supreme, and every garden, whether large or small, should contain at least some of these lovely flowers.

NOTE.—All white-coloured seeds of Sweet Peas are rather delicate, and should be sown in soil only slightly moist until sprouted.

FOUR GRAND NEW SUMMER-FLOWERING SPENCER SWEET PEAS

Ivory

Picture.—

NOVELTY

A variety with a future. In offering this wonderful novelty we are convinced that it will take the place of all other cream varieties at present on the market. It is a most beautiful flower, of great size and good form, and frilled and waved to an extraordinary degree. The colour is a rich old ivory tint. Perfectly delightful, and which we can recommend with confidence. Per pkt. 1/-

Fortune.—

NOVELTY

This is a giant-flowered dark blue variety, and destined to take first place in its colour class. The flowers are large and well waved, and nicely placed on long stems. The wings of the flower are a beautiful dark blue, while the standard is a rich violet-blue. In our opinion the best blue Sweet Pea now in existence. Per pkt. 1/-

Fluffy

Ruffles.—

NOVELTY

—A great big flower, vigorous and free-blooming—the first one of the Ruffled Sweet Peas. The blooms are duplexed and frilled so much that they appear almost double. The sprays are well-proportioned, carrying four almost globular flowers. The colour is a lovely rich rose-pink with a gleam of soft salmon and an undertone of bright primrose, blended into an exquisite shade of cream-pink. Truly a lovely and exquisite flower. Per pkt. 1/-

Ruffled

Rose.—

NOVELTY

This is another variety of the new Ruffled type, of a soft but rich shade of rose with an over-see of salmon which adds great warmth and attractiveness to the flower. The blooms are truly gigantic in size; six sprays make a bunch more massive than twelve ordinary Sweet Peas. Ruffled Rose is a hybrid, and has a tendency to produce some flowers of a cherry-rose colour which also are ruffled. Per pkt. 1/-

Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 33, 102, 103, and 104, and inside of Back Cover.



A SPRAY OF SUMMER-FLOWERING SPENCER SWEET PEAS

::: THEY GROW BETTER ::: THEY YIELD BETTER :::

GIANT WAVED or SPENCER SWEET PEAS

This splendid new list of Summer-flowering Spencer Sweet Peas includes the best and most desirable varieties.

Each 6d. per packet, containing from 30 to 60 seeds according to variety.

White

Nora Unwin.—Well-known and popular white-flowered variety, flowers frequently 2 inches across; vines of strong and vigorous growth; fine for cutting.

White Spencer.—Remarkable for the glistening purity of the whiteness, and the perfect finish of the flowers, of truly gigantic proportions. Stems long, bearing almost uniformly fours.

Snowball.—A vigorous grower with long sturdy stems supporting a group of four beautifully frilled and well-spaced flowers, making a dazzling flash of whiteness; highly scented.

Cream

Primrose Spencer.—An advance over all other cream-coloured varieties. The standard and wings are large, much waved; intense rich deep cream colour.

Rose

Sunset.—Beautiful shade of soft rich rose, the base of flower being lightened with glowing yellow suffusion; large, beautifully frilled, very graceful.

Deep Pink

John Ingman.—Fine fluted flowers, very large; rosy carmine suffused magenta.

Hawmark Pink.—This might easily be considered the finest introduction in recent years; the colour is a most beautiful shade of rich rose-pink, deeply flushed and shaded with salmon. The flowers are freely borne on many four-flowered sprays.

Light Pink

Paradise.—One of the largest Sweet Peas ever produced. Colour is a charming combination of cream and pink with a deep flush of apricot on the wings. The large flowers are well waved and frilled at the edges.

Miss California.—This exquisite California novelty is a charming iridescent tone of cream-pink with a salmon and orange hue. The flowers are large and well formed.

Maroon

Othello.—A striking variety of an intense shade of blackish maroon. In fact it is one of the darkest of all Sweet Peas yet introduced.

Black Bess.—A striking tint of wine-red. Large well-formed flowers carried on fine long stems.

Orange-Salmon-Pink

Helen Lewis.—Magnificent giant-flowered sort, orange-rose wings, standard intense crimson-orange.

St George.—Strong grower; standard rich orange, wings a distinct orange-carmine.

Grimson

King Edward.—A deep rich crimson shade; very large size, large waved standard and large drooping wings; very vigorous grower and grand exhibition and garden variety.

Crimson King.—A flower of mammoth size and artistic proportions. The standard and wings are much waved and crimped. Colour is a rich true crimson of great appeal. Very profuse bloomer.

Scarlet-Cerise

Campfire.—In *Campfire* we have the brightest scarlet sunproof Sweet Pea ever offered. It is the last word in vivid colour, and stands out beside all other varieties in this class. It is a glorious shade that is bound to attract attention. Blooms freely and continuously.

Royal Scot.—A brilliant lustrous orange-scarlet with a deep cerise sheen. The plants are strong growing and free blooming, excellent flowers of substantial texture. A favourite for garden decoration and cutting.

2.L.O.—Very beautiful and without doubt the best scarlet ever raised, and no previous introduction ever received so much praise by the English press. The large well-waved flowers are perfectly sunproof, and artistically arranged in fours.

Picotee

Youth.—The colour is one that catches the eye immediately, being an exquisite pink picotee edge on pure white ground, a combination that cannot fail to excite enthusiasm on the part of all growers.

Light and Dark Blue

Sapphire.—Might be described as a bright Delphinium-blue, and we consider it one of the best blues in existence. The flowers are very large, charmingly formed, and for cutting and garden decoration it will always be a leader.

Commander Godsall.—Very fine dark blue of enormous size and excellent form. Vigorous, bearing usually four well-waved flowers on a long stem. All lovers of the rich and intense shades should make a point of including this variety in their plantings.

Gleneagles.—This is considered a particularly fine light blue variety. The blooms are very large, and gracefully waved and frilled. Each spray carries four flowers, artistically arranged at the top of a long stem.

Lavender

Frank Dolby.—Charming soft lavender tinted mauve-pink; flowers large and well-waved.

Powerscourt.—A pure lavender self with flowers of great size, yet refined and well placed on long stems, many with fours; blooms freely.

Striped and Flaked

Aurora Spencer.—Large flowers, ground colour cream-white, flaked and mottled orange-pink.

Senator Spencer.—Flowers extra large, beautifully frilled; striped deep claret and chocolate on light heliotrope ground.

**SUPERFINE - - - -
WAVED SPENCER
SWEET PEAS - - -
(Summer-Flowering)**

A space in every garden should be reserved for liberal planting of our Superfine Spencer Hybrids. Composed entirely of fine Giant Spencers, the largest and most beautiful of all Sweet Peas, and we can safely say "There is No Better Mixture in existence," no matter at what price or under what name it may be offered. You can grow the finest exhibition blooms with the proper care, and have the finest outdoor displays also. Per pkt. 6d.

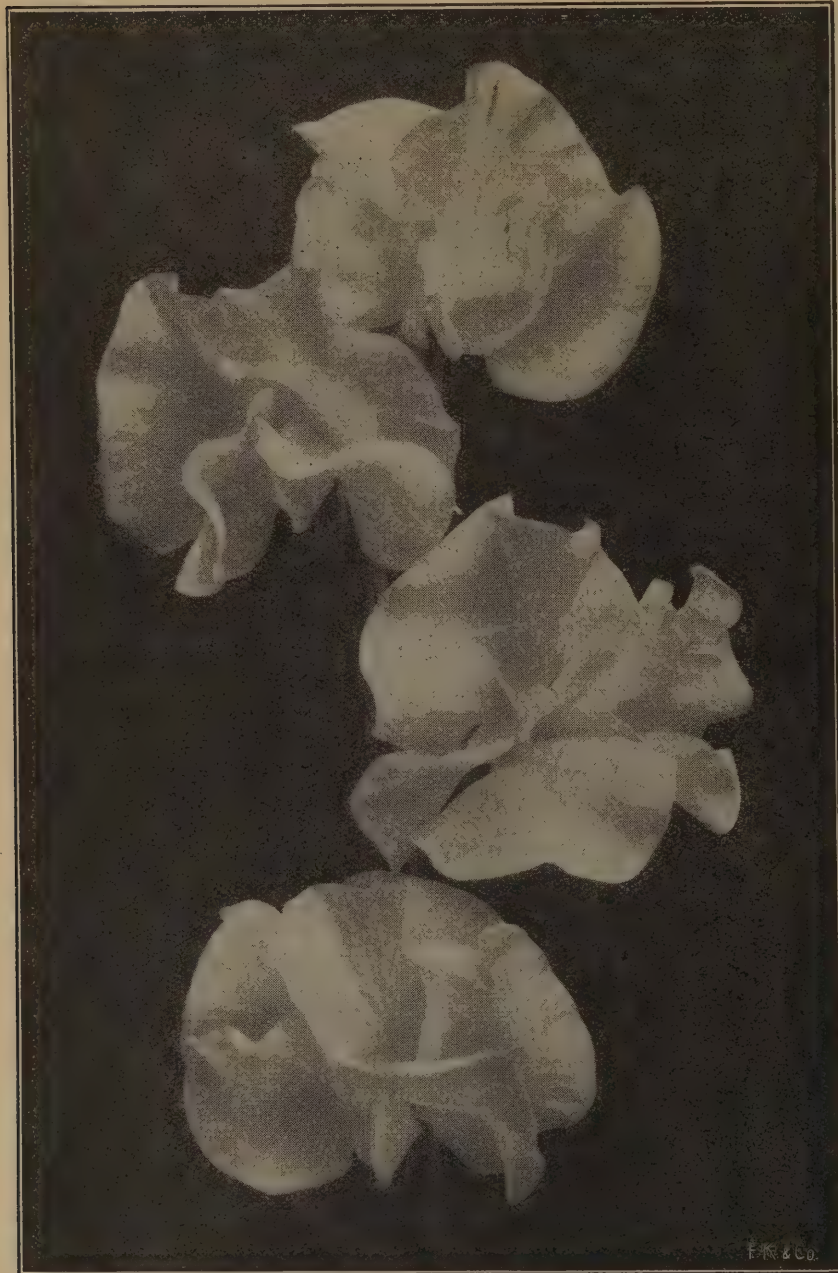
GROW KIRCHHOFF'S SWEET PEAS—THEY HAVE NO EQUAL

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104), and inside of Back Cover.

NEW EARLY-FLOWERING SPENCER or WINTER SWEET PEAS

Each pkt. contains from 10 to 40 seeds, according to variety.

This is the most popular type of Sweet Peas of to-day. They produce the largest flowers, and on the longest stems. They take most all the prizes at the shows, and give the greatest satisfaction with flower lovers. Sown at intervals through the late summer, autumn, and early spring, these "quick-flowering" varieties may be had in bloom for about eight months out of the twelve. With such a large and varied list of choice Early-Flowering Sweet Peas, you should be able to make a selection that will make a pleasing effect when the plants are full of beautiful blooms. Its flowers dance and sparkle in the sunlight, ever changing yet ever beautiful. You can cut armfuls of flowers, yet it smiles and pursues its beneficent way. No other flower is as widely planted as the Early-Flowering Sweet Pea as it is easy to grow them, because they fairly spring into radiant life in the hands of those who love them.



A SPRAY OF EARLY OR WINTER-FLOWERING SPENCER SWEET PEAS

THREE OF THE BEST EARLY-FLOWERING SWEET PEAS

All 1/- per packet each.

Salmon

Mrs Kerr.—Few have received as many favourable comments as *Mrs Kerr*. Flowers of immense size, in fours on long strong stem; a pleasing shade of rich salmon overlaid with soft orange; vigorous habit and very free flowering. Per pkt. 1/-

Orange

Eldorado.—A truly striking variety with large well-rounded blooms of a bright light orange shade. Vines are strong and robust, and carry an abundance of four-flowered sprays. Most popular already, as *Eldorado* is a glorious flower and very well suited for all kinds of decoration. Per pkt. 1/-

Rose

Giant Rosé.—A truly giant-flowered rose-pink with wonderful blooms borne freely on stems of great length. As the flowers are large they bunch well, and the bunches are much larger than bunches made up with an equal number of stems of other varieties. We consider it the best of all rose varieties, a colour that is always admired. Per pkt. 1/-

FOUR GRAND NEW EARLY-FLOWERING or WINTER SWEET PEAS

Early Duplex Gem. — It **NOVELTY**

would be incredible that anyone could fail to be enraptured with this beautiful flower, which is truly enormous in size yet beautifully light and frilly. The huge effect comes of course from the duplexing of the standard and sometimes even the wings. Its colour is a delightful soft rose-pink flushed on light cream ground. The vines are not heavy, but bear a profusion of blooms on good stems. Per pkt. 1/-

Charm. — A **NOVELTY**

glowing shade of rich rose-pink. Its purity of colour makes it as attractive in day-time as under artificial light. In size a Giant and in form as charming as any other variety we know of. Wings and standards are magnificently waved; truly a most beautiful flower. Per pkt. 1/-

Blue Jacket. — **NOVELTY**

A most distinct and striking variety, full of life and brilliancy, and altogether different from the dull and uninspiring tone of existing varieties. It is undoubtedly the brightest of all dark blue Sweet Peas, a rich dark navy-blue self. The flowers are very large and substantial, and are of such outstanding beauty that it will soon be seen everywhere. Per pkt. 1/-

Imperial Pink. — **NOVELTY**

—A most appealing shade of bright rich pink—clearer and more attractive than any other light pink variety. *Imperial Pink* is very outstanding with its large well-formed blooms, full of life and lustre, and will be in much demand for exhibition or cutting for many years to come. Per pkt. 1/-

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FIFTEEN POPULAR EARLY-FLOWERING SWEET PEAS

All 6d. per packet each.

White

Snowstorm.—Finest of all white early-flowering varieties; flowers are extra large, of fine form, boldly waved standard; a vigorous free bloomer.

Cream

Canary Bird.—A splendid rich deep cream or primrose coloured self. Flowers are of great size, beautifully waved, and long stemmed.

Crimson

Early King.—Finest early-flowering crimson; flowers of great size and perfect form, fully 2 inches in diameter, borne in fours on long stems.

Rose and Deep Pink

Chevalier.—A flower of great beauty and large size, and well waved. The colour is a true rose with just a suspicion of yellow toward the base. Grand exhibition and garden variety.

Rose Queen.—The colour is a most attractive and pleasing rich rose-pink shade. Flowers are large and bold and much waved, and carried in fours on long and strong stems. Fine for exhibition and cutting.

Light Pink

Peerless Pink.—This excellent new variety has a glowing eosine-pink standard and bright rosy-pink wings suffused rich cream. Large, substantially well-waved flowers.

Mrs Calvin Coolidge.—A glorious shade of bright salmon-pink with an elusive suffusion of bronzy orange in the standard; the wings show a delicate rose cast.

Lavender and Blue

Lavender King.—A glorious variety, rich true deep lavender throughout; the flowers a large size, lovely waved, borne three and four on long stems.

Silver Blue.—This lovely variety is a charming shade of lavender-blue, showing up splendidly in both natural and artificial light. The large flowers, 3 or 4 to a spray, are beautifully spaced. Stems are long and sturdy.

True Blue.—The most outstanding and charming shade of true blue, a colour much in demand. Flowers of large size and beautifully waved.

Orange

Flamingo.—This is a distinct and charming variety. The broad and well-waved standard is light orange with a suffusion of bright salmon, and the wings are a delicate shade of orange-pink blending into a general effect of bright light orange. Large flowers of exquisite form.

Orange-Scarlet

Glitters.—No variety we know of approaches *Glitters* in richness, brightness, and live-fire effect. The standard is a bright orange-scarlet, and the wings are deep orange. Flowers artistically placed in fours on long strong stems.

Vulcan.—Dazzling scarlet-cerise, which never burns or scalds. The blooms are extra large, well rounded and fluted. A free grower and profuse bloomer, deserving a place in every collection.

Purple

Amethyst.—Flowers are of immense size, well waved, and quite distinct with its rich royal purple blooms. A bold and telling flower.

Bicolor

Yarrawa.—Very popular Australian variety; of large size and great substance, it bears three and sometimes four flowers on splendid long stems. Blooms are most delicately tinted, the standard being a deep rose-pink and wings soft blush-pink.



SWEET WILLIAM

SUNRISE MIXTURE.

The finest named varieties of Early Winter-flowering *Spencers* in cultivation. No dull colours, but all choice giant-flowering varieties of right colour and type. All are Show winners and grand display sorts, and meant to please you and glorify your garden. Unsurpassable mixture. Per pkt. 6d.

SWEET PEA CULTURE (Condensed).—*Trench* deeply; *manure* liberally; *plant* thinly; *stake* quickly; *water* freely; *pick* them regularly.

Everlasting—or—Perennial Peas

(*Lathyrus latifolius*) H.P. These Perennial Peas, although lacking fragrance, are very valuable because they will last almost indefinitely. Vines grow from 8 to 10 ft. high, and bear large clusters of beautiful red, white, or pink blossoms. Very free bloomers, making a fine show for many months. Particularly adapted for covering rocks, stumps, or walls; much esteemed for cutting. **Mixed.** Per pkt. 6d.

B. SWEET WILLIAM

(*Dutch*—DUIZENDSCHOOEN or BAARD ANJELIER)

Beautiful, fragrant, and easily grown class of plants of extreme richness and diversity of colour; make a splendid show in the garden and last well as cut flowers. 1½ to 2 feet. Cultivate as *Dianthus*. A.S.

Single, mixed.—Flowers large, of handsome form, and embrace a great variety of rich and beautiful colours. Per pkt. 6d.

Double, mixed.—Flowers in trusses of immense size and in all shades and markings, some showing "eyes." Per pkt. 6d.

Pink Beauty.—A distinct new colour, which florists call water-melon pink or salmon-rose, strikingly brilliant and beautiful. For bedding, *Pink Beauty* has no equal and is also very effective for cutting. Per pkt. 6d.

VIOLETS



P.
VIOLET

A very popular sweet-scented spring-blooming plant, doing best in a cool sheltered situation. Seed is slow to germinate, sometimes requiring 4-6 months or more. Soak two days in warm water and sow in tins or boxes; keep shaded and moist; when seedlings are big enough, transplant into rich soil, 12 inches apart each way. 6 ins. A.S.

The Czar.—Blue.

Per pkt. 6d.

H.P.

VALERIANA

A showy perennial border plant, producing large corymbs of red and white flowers suitable for bouquets or decorations. The fragrant flowers are borne on stems 2½ to 3 feet high. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.



THALICTRUM

TITHONIA

(*The Mexican Tango Sunflower*)

Half-hardy Annual from Mexico, forming strong branching bushes 6 to 8 feet high. The flowers are large, nearly 8 ins. across, and are produced on long strong stems, and remind one of an immense single Zinnia. Colour a dazzling orange-vermilion. Suits our climate splendidly. Sow in spring in a warm situation after all danger of frost is past. Seed is very irregular in germinating, and takes from 3 to 4 weeks to come through. Per pkt. 6d.



VIOLA CORNUTA

P. **VIOLA cornuta** (*Tufted Pansies*)

Valuable profuse-blooming bedding plants, hybrids between Pansy and Violet. The flowers are in bloom for a long period, and the colours are clear and distinct. Treat as Pansies. 6 to 9 inches.

Papilio.—Blue, small, white eye. Per pkt. 6d.

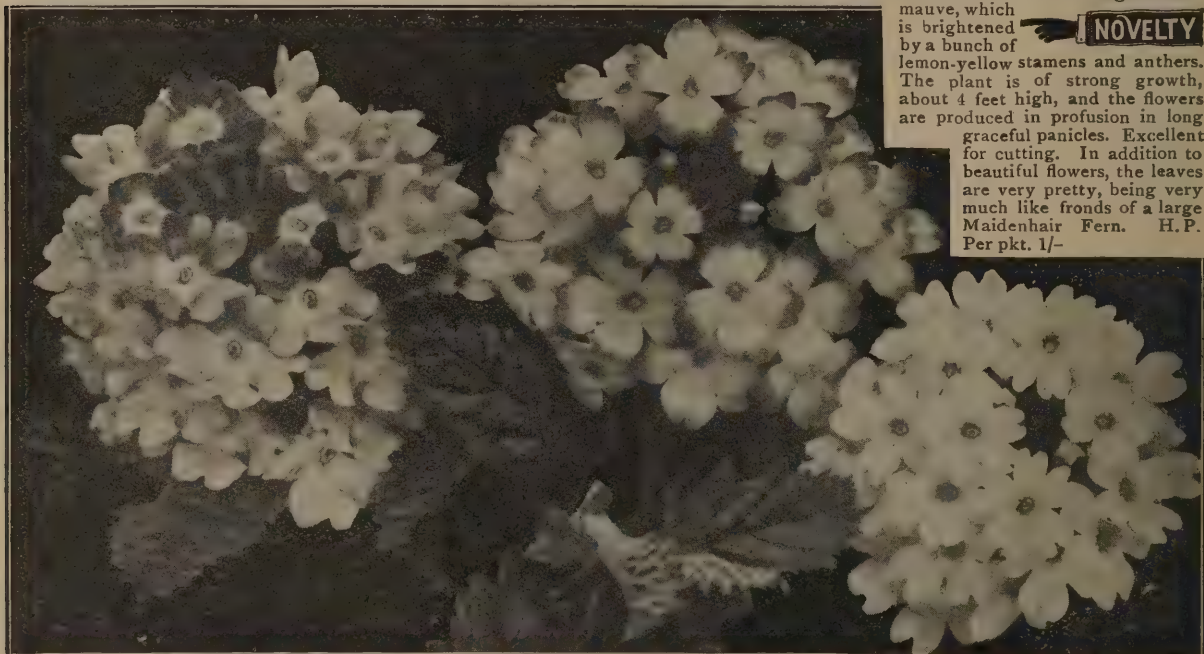
Mixed.—All colours, including blue, black, rose, purple, lavender, crimson, orange, white, lemon, &c., &c. Flowers are Pansy-like, about 2 ins. across. Planted in masses or lines they are strikingly beautiful. Pkt. 6d.

THALICTRUM Dipterocarpum

Although this plant has an uninviting name it is really a very graceful thing, with flowers of a charming shade of

mauve, which is brightened by a bunch of lemon-yellow stamens and anthers. The plant is of strong growth, about 4 feet high, and the flowers are produced in profusion in long graceful panicles. Excellent for cutting. In addition to beautiful flowers, the leaves are very pretty, being very much like fronds of a large Maidenhair Fern. H.P. Per pkt. 1/-

NOVELTY



MAMMOTH VERBENA

SINGLE
WALL-
FLOWER



H.P. WAHLENBERGIA

One of the very best perennial plants, and in constant bloom from early spring to late fall. It forms dense clumps, which are covered with a mass of bell-shaped flowers of a showy rich blue. 2 ft. A. Per pkt. 6d.

B. WALLFLOWER

(Dutch—MUURBLOEMEN)

For exquisite fragrance alone, Wallflower is worthy a place in every garden. Easily raised from seed sown in autumn in tins or boxes. Transplant in spring into rich soil 12 to 15 inches apart. Fine for beds, borders, and for cutting. 1½ to 2 feet.

Double Mixed.—Tall branching, carrying fine spikes of large double flowers of many shades, including brown, orange, purple, crimson, red, yellow, etc. Exceedingly sweet-scented. Pkt. 6d.

Single Mixed.—An early-flowering French variety, blooming within six months from seed sown either in spring or autumn. Lasts a long time in water, and never fails to attract attention. The only type worth growing in warm countries. Per pkt. 6d.

FAIRY or ALPINE WALLFLOWER.

See ERYSIMUM.

H.A. VERBENA Unrivalled in the splendour of its dazzling brilliancy, the Verbena is the most effective bedding plant in cultivation. They bloom freely, are vigorous in growth, and will furnish a constant supply of cut-flowers until killed by severe frost. As the seed is somewhat slow to germinate (3 to 4 weeks), we advise to soak the seed for a few hours in tepid water, and to sow in boxes or tins in light sandy soil; cover ½-inch deep, press down firmly and water sparingly; keep shaded. Transplant seedlings when a few inches high in rich soil, 15 to 18 inches apart. Particularly fine for beds, borders, and window boxes. 1½ to 2 ft. A.S.

Candidissima.—Large trusses of pure white flowers; very floriferous. Per pkt. 6d.

Defiance.—Brightest scarlet, intensely rich; fine for bedding. Pkt. 6d.

Venosa.—Largely used for bedding and edgings; strong thrifty grower, 18 inches high; covered for a long period with heliotrope-purple flowers. Per pkt. 6d.

Striped, mixed.—Italian strain of great beauty. Scores of flower umbels in many colours, striped. Per pkt. 6d.

Hybrida, mixed.—Saved from a splendid collection of fine varieties, embracing the richest and most brilliant shades. Pkt. 6d.

NEW GIANTS, mixed.—This glorious new type is bound to become extremely popular because it represents a decided improvement. The individual flowers are truly magnificent, as on well-grown plants they measure over an inch in diameter. Their gorgeous colours in all shades of rose and pink, with and without white eye, are brought out further by the fact that the blooms combine into tremendous flower-heads, often measuring 10 to 12 inches in circumference. All are real beauties, very free-blooming and vigorous growers. Plant some of these in your garden and you will be delighted. Per pkt. 1/-

NOVELTY

H.H.A. VINCA (*Madagascar Periwinkle*) Ornamental free-blooming bushy plants, 12 to 18 inches high, with dark laurel-like foliage and handsome star-like flowers of pink or white, measuring 1½ inches across. Recommended for beds or borders and for pots. Seed is rather slow to germinate, and should be sown in tins early in spring, and seedlings transplanted to the open ground when all danger from frost is past. **Mixed.** Per pkt. 6d.

VIRGINIAN STOCK. See STOCKS.

H.A. VISCARIA Very showy and effective garden annual, producing freely during the season large single flowers in red, white, and blue shades. Fine for beds and borders. Sow where plants are to bloom. 1 ft. A.S. **Mixed.** Per pkt. 6d.



ZINNIA—GIANT DAHLIA-FLOWERED. (See page 96)

Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 33, 102, 103, and 104, and inside of Back Cover.

P. WISTARIA Hardy perennial climber of luxuriant growth and attractive foliage, producing in early spring in greatest profusion long drooping grape-like clusters of lovely rich violet-blue flowers, deliciously sweet and exceedingly handsome. Sow in tins, and when plants are about 1 foot high, transplant into permanent position. Seed germinates in about 6 to 10 weeks, and is best soaked in warm water for two days before sowing. Per pkt. 1/-

H.H.A. ZINNIA No Annuals are more easily grown from seed and produce such a great profusion of rich and varied coloured flowers as the Zinnia. Whether in beds, borders, or groups they are always effective. Extremely useful to cut for bouquets. Seed may be sown from September to February either in boxes for transplanting or in the open ground. Set seedlings from 12 to 18 inches apart in moderately rich soil when they are about 2 inches high. 2 to 4 feet.

Mammoth, mixed.—Flowers very double, enormous in size, attaining a diameter of 4-5 ins. Grand mixture of carmine, purple, crimson, lilac, orange, yellow, white. Of incomparable beauty, which have created quite a furore in the floral world. Per pkt. 6d.

Golden Ball.—Double, of enormous size. Lovely shade of rich golden yellow. Per pkt. 6d.

Fireball (Flame).—Large double flowers, fiery scarlet, extremely striking. Per pkt. 6d.

Snowball.—Double, large Dahlia-like flowers, purest snow-white. Per pkt. 6d.

Violet King.—Beautiful deep violet, perfect form, always largest size. Per pkt. 6d.

Rose Queen.—Extremely large, double, globular flowers, of a most beautiful shade of rose. Plants are healthy and vigorous and make excellent material for groups or cutting. Per pkt. 6d.

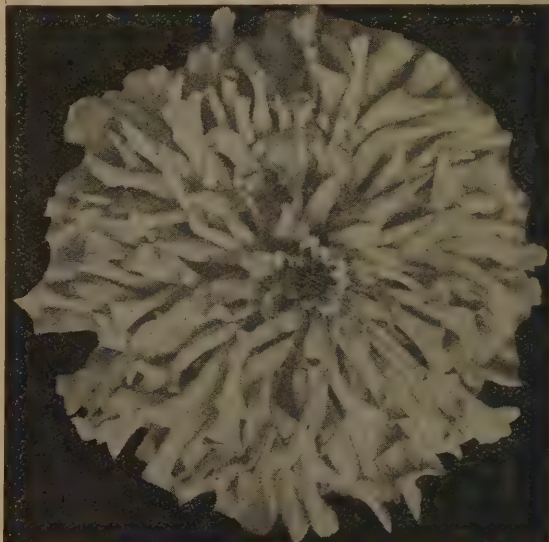
Purple King.—Here is a colour which is always in great demand, being a rich and impressive shade of light purple. The blooms are immense in size, and always fully double. Per pkt. 6d.

Oriole.—Bright glistening orange, shaded with liquid gold and showing a coppery cast as the flowers age. *Oriole* is a most outstanding variety of magnificent size. Per pkt. 6d.

Giant Dahlia-Flowered, mixed.—Plants are of strong vigorous habit, from 2½ to 3 feet high, producing immense flowers 4 to 6 inches across by 2 to 3 inches deep, similar in shape to the double decorative Dahlia, and are made up of a large number of closely imbricated petals which stand well apart, adding greatly to the grace and looseness of the blooms. The colours include all shades of cherry, salmon, red, yellow, white, rose, scarlet, purple, and innumerable others equally fine. Of inestimable value as a decorative garden plant, and nothing finer as cut-flowers for home decoration. Per pkt. 6d.

H.A. XERANTHEMUM One of the prettiest and most satisfactory of the Everlastings, bearing an abundance of double globe-shaped flowers in white, red, or purple, measuring about 1½ inches in diameter. Showy in the garden and very useful as dried flowers in winter bouquets; 2 to 2½ feet. A.S.

Mixed.—Pkt. 6d.



CURLED AND CRESTED ZINNIA



ZINNIA—MAMMOTH

Double Striped or Zebra.—Large double flowers of perfect shape and of all colours and shades, most of which are striped, spotted, blotched, hardly any two plants producing flowers alike. Per pkt. 6d.

Curled and Crested, mixed.

—A unique and very interesting strain of this popular flower. The plants grow about 2 feet tall, and are simply covered with large double blossoms, the petals of which are crested, curled, and twisted in most charming and fantastic forms. The range of colours includes all the shades characteristic of other Zinnias. Most desirable as cut-flowers. Per pkt. 6d.

Double Lilliput, mixed.

—Bushy plants ablaze with small double flowers of perfectly rounded form, carried upright on fine long stems; fine for edges, borders, and beds. 18 to 20 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

Miniature Hybrids.—Sturdy little bushes about 10 to 12 inches high. Flowers the size of a large Daisy; single, semi-double, and double, in the most unique, pleasing, and numerous colour variations; fine for edgings. Per pkt. 6d.

Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 33, 102, 103, and 104, and inside of Back Cover.

::: THEY GROW BETTER ::: THEY YIELD BETTER :::

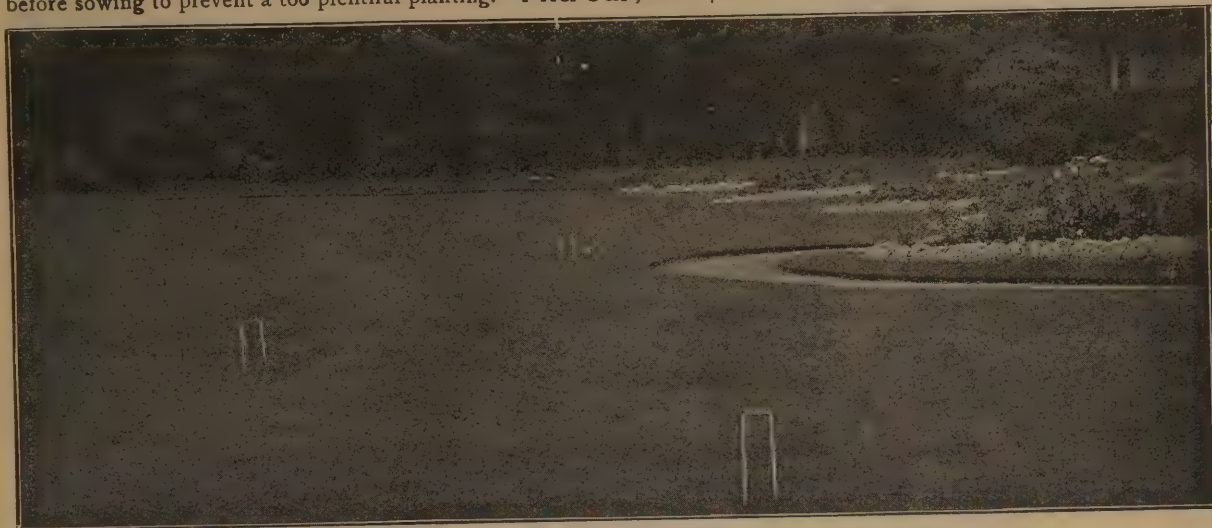
GARDEN ANNUALS, Mixed

(Dutch—Japansch Bloemengazon)

Containing a great variety of splendid flowers specially suitable for small gardens, shrubberies, parks, roadsides, and other places that would otherwise look barren. It will produce a beautiful and gay effect from early spring till frost, many of which will be fine for bouquets. One ounce will sow about four square yards. Broadcast seeds very thinly over surface and work them into the soil with rake and press firmly. It is well to mix the seed with sand before sowing to prevent a too plentiful planting. **Pkt. 6d. ; oz. 1/6.**

Beautify Your Home with Flowers.

We want to see FLOWERS in abundance around every South-African home, no matter whether it be in the town or in the country.



Our Incomparable "GOLDEN CITY" LAWN GRASS MIXTURE

This is by far the best Mixture of Grasses offered for the purpose of quickly producing a permanent lawn. It is prepared from our own formula, and is a careful blending of varieties adapted to producing the thick growth and velvety appearance so much sought after. Each variety of grass in its composition

is there for a special purpose—some for making strong fibrous roots which take hold upon the soil and keep the turf in place; others of a creeping nature quickly fill up bare spots which may be caused by taller sorts dying down; varieties which are useful for their colour value, and also kinds that withstand excessive rain or sunshine.

A Few Suggestions on Lawn Making.

Prepare the soil well; this means spade it over thoroughly, but only when it is dry; if rain has fallen recently allow a few days of fine weather to elapse before commencing work. Remove all stones, sticks, shale, rubbish, etc. Apply about 50 lbs. of air-slaked lime to each 1000 sq. feet (plot 20 by 50 ft.), and harrow or rake in. A week or so after liming apply about 50 lbs. of pulverised sheep manure, bone dust, or other commercial fertiliser to each 1000 sq. feet (plot 20 by 50 feet)—do not use stable or barnyard manure, which often contains too many weeds. Mix in the fertiliser by spading. Rake thoroughly and work the soil down fine and smooth. Let the ground stand a month. Two weeks before planting roll and water the ground well, and before sowing the seed hoe the soil (but do not spade it) and roll again. Sow the seed evenly, selecting a dry day when no wind is blowing, and roll it in or sprinkle a good cover of sandy loam over it. Where a roller is not available rake the seed in lightly and press down by patting with spade. Water twice a day until the grass comes up. If planting in summer use straw or leaves to protect the germinating seeds until the grass is an inch high. Make the lawn any time of year when there is water to irrigate and the ground does not freeze. Keep free from weeds, water well, and keep cut regularly.

Use 1 pound of seed to a plot of about 12 feet by 12 feet.

Prepared specially by us for
Garden Lawns, Cricket Grounds,
Bowling Greens, &c.

Per lb. 2/6 Postage or
Rail extra.

NOTE.—Where an odd pound or so is ordered,
Gross weight will be sent to save postage.

KIRCHHOFF'S LAWN GRASS MIXTURE,
properly planted, will make your house
"The Home Beautiful."

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, REQUISITES, &c.

Postage or Railage in all cases extra.

Grafting Wax.—Best grade on market. Always ready for use. For grafting, budding, etc. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. tin 2/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tin 3/6.

Katakilla.—The World's Insecticide for Fruit, Vegetables, and Flowers. Destroys caterpillars, aphids, green and black fly, red spider, etc. Ready for use when mixed with cold water. Pkts. for 10 gallon solution, 2/10; for 50 gall. solution, 9/-—Post free in Union and S.W.A.

Clay's Fertiliser.—A superior fertiliser for Vegetables and Flowers. 1 lb. tin 2/-; 2 lb. tin 3/-

Raffia Fibre.—Best tying material. Per lb. 2/6.

Labels, Wood.—5 in. 1/3; 6 in. 1/6; 7 in. 2/-; 8 in. 2/6—per bundle of 50.

Flower Sticks, Wood.—2½ ft. 2/6; 3 ft. 3/-; 3½ ft. 4/-—per bundle of 50.

Budding Knives ... each, from 6/- to 7/6

Pruning Knives ... ,, from 6/- to 7/6

Pruning Shears (Secateurs),

each, from 12/6 to 15/-

Hedge Shears ... each 10/6

Syringes ... ,, 7/6

Sprayers ... ,, 37/6

Garden Trowels ... each, from 2/- to 3/-

Garden Forks ... ,, from 2/- to 3/-

All superior
quality
tool steel.

Best
English
make.

Postage or Railage in all cases extra, except where stated.

MONTHLY CALENDAR for the Vegetable and Flower Garden


Showing what Seeds can be sown in each month from January to December under normal circumstances in the "Transvaal," the "Orange Free State," and the uplands of the "Cape Province."—In the "Coast Districts," the "Low Country" and "Rhodesia," being a fortnight to a month in advance, sowings may be started earlier, respectively, and carried on longer. What is, however, of greater importance than a strict adherence to date, is the ability of the gardener to take advantage of climatic conditions as they occur, to sow or plant, as the case may be, all seasonal seeds immediately the favourable opportunity arrives.

JANUARY

LIMA BEANS—Finish planting
FRENCH BEANS—Plant largely
RUNNER BEANS—Plant largely
BEET—Sow largely
BORECOLE or KALE—Sow a medium crop
BROCCOLI—Sow largely
BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Sow a few
CABBAGE—Sow largely
CARROTS—Sow a medium crop
CAULIFLOWER—Sow largely

CELERY—Finish sowing
CUCUMBER—Make a final small sowing
SWEET CORN—Finish planting
HERBS—Sow in tins or seed-bed
KOHL RABI—Sow largely
LEEKS—Sow a few under shade
LETTUCE—Sow a few where to remain
MUSTARD and CRESS—Sow fortnightly
ONION—Sow a few salad or green onions
PARSLEY—Sow a few in tins

PARSNIP—Continue sowing
PEAS—Make a good sowing
RADISH—Sow a few in a shady place
RED and SAVOY CABBAGE—Sow largely
SALSIFY and SCORZONERA—Sow a few
SPINACH—Sow New Zealand variety and Spinach Beet
SQUASH and VEGETABLE MARROW—Make a final small sowing
TURNIP—Sow largely

 Plant out from seed-beds—Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Rhubarb, Tomatoes, etc. Stop cucumber vines when setting fruit by pinching off the points of shoots. Plant Potatoes. Protect the seed-beds from the sun by using shade frames. Keep up a good supply of water. See to it that the ground does not become caked, and hoe often.

Flowers.—This being generally a very hot month, it is advisable to sow seeds in a position sheltered from the sun and hot winds, or, better still, in tins or boxes placed under a canvas frame. On dull days the covering should be removed altogether. Most of the following will bloom during the winter and early spring months. Sow:—

*Alyssum
Amaranthus
Anemone
Antirrhinum
(Snapdragon)
Aquilegia
Asters
Balsam
Bellis (double Daisy)
*Calendula

Calliopsis
*Candytuft
Canterbury Bells
Carnations
*Clarkia
*Climanthus
Cobaea
*Cornflower
Cosmos

Delphinium
Dianthus (Pinks)
*Eschscholtzia
Forget-me-not
Foxglove
Freesias
Gaillardia
*Gypsophila
Heliotrope (in tins)

Hollyhock
*Hunnemannia
*Larkspur
*Linum
Lobelia (in tins)
*Lupins
Marguerites
(Shasta Daisy)
Marigold

*Mignonette
*Nasturtium
*Nigella
Pansy
Pentstemon
Petunia (in tins)
Phlox
*Poppy
Portulaca

Salpiglossis
Scabiosa
Stocks
*Sunflower
Sweet Sultan
Sweet William
Verbena
Wallflower
Zinnias


 For the Greenhouse make sowings of the following kinds:—Begonia, Cineraria, Coleus, Cyclamen, Primula.

FEBRUARY

FRENCH BEANS—Finish planting
RUNNER BEANS—Finish planting
BEET—Sow largely
BORECOLE or KALE—Sow largely
BROCCOLI—Finish sowing
BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Sow largely
CABBAGE—Continue sowing
CARROTS—Sow a full crop
CAULIFLOWER—Finish sowing

ENDIVE—Make a good sowing
HERBS—Sow in tins or seed-bed
KOHL RABI—Sow largely
LEEKS—Sow a few
LETTUCE—Continue sowing where to remain
MUSTARD and CRESS—Sow fortnightly
ONION—Sow largely for salad and for bulbing

PARSLEY—Sow largely
PARSNIP—Make a good sowing
PEAS—Sow largely
RADISH—Sow for a succession
RED and SAVOY CABBAGE—Sow a medium crop
SALSIFY and SCORZONERA—Sow a few
SPINACH and SPINACH BEET—Sow a few
TURNIPS—Sow largely

 Plant out from seed-beds—Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Leeks, Tomatoes, etc. Plant Potatoes. Do not forget to protect the seed-beds by using canvas shades, and keep up a good supply of water. See to it that the ground does not become caked, and hoe frequently.

Flowers.—This is the first month of autumn, and although the weather during the day is usually hot, the nights are cooler, and any favourable conditions of temperature should be taken advantage of for making a full sowing of seeds of plants marked as seasonal. Make also good use of your canvas frames. Sow:—

Adonis
Ageratum
*Alyssum
Anemone
Antirrhinum
(Snapdragon)
Aquilegia
Bellis (double Daisy)
*Calendula
Calliopsis


*Candytuft
Canterbury Bells
Carnations
*Clarkia
Cobaea
Convolvulus
*Cornflower
Delphinium
Dianthus (Pinks)
*Eschscholtzia

Forget-me-not
Foxglove
Gaillardia
Godetia
Golden Feather
*Gypsophila
Heliotrope (in tins)
Hollyhock
*Hunnemannia

*Larkspur
*Linum
Lobelia (in tins)
*Lupins
Marguerites
(Shasta Daisy)
Marigold
*Mignonette
*Nasturtium

Nicotiana
Pansy
Pentstemon
Petunia (in tins)
Phlox
*Poppy
Portulaca
Ranunculus
Salpiglossis

Scabiosa
Stocks
*Sunflower
Sweet Peas
Sweet Sultan
Sweet William
Verbena
Violets (in tins)
Wallflower

 For the Greenhouse make sowings of Cineraria and Primula. If it rains advantage must be taken to transplant any seedlings ready from previous sowings. Keep the surface of the soil well mulched.

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and


DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—KIRCHHOFF'S.

MARCH

BET—Make a good sowing
BORECOLE or **KALE**—Sow a medium crop
BROAD BEANS—Sow a few
BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Finish sowing
CABBAGE—Finish sowing
CARROTS—Sow for a succession crop
ENDIVE—Sow largely

HERBS—Finish sowing
KOHL RAB—Make a medium sowing
LEEKS—Sow largely
LETTUCE—Continue sowing
MUSTARD and **CRESS**—Sow fortnightly
ONION—Sow largely for salad and for
 bulbing

PARSLEY—Make a good sowing
PARSNIP—Sow for succession
PEAS—Sow a medium crop
RADISH—Sow for a succession
RHD and **SAVOY CABBAGE**—Sow a few
SPINACH—Sow largely
TURNIP—Sow largely

 *Plant out from seed-beds—Broccoli, Borecole, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Leeks, Parsley, etc.*

Flowers.—The nights are now becoming colder, although the days may be warm, and all the seeds recommended should be sown as soon as possible, as they germinate much quicker when the soil is still warm, and give the seedlings a chance to make a bold display. Many of the seeds named can be sown out of doors, but any that are tender are better sown under the canvas shade, even now, as they are so much better under control. Sow:—

Acroclinium
 Adonis
 Ageratum
 *Alyssum
 Anemone
 Antirrhinum
 (Snapdragon)
 Aquilegia
 Bellis(double Daisy)
 *Calendula
 Calliopsis

*Candytuft
 Canterbury Bells
 Carnation
 Chrysanthemum
 *Clarkia
 *Cornflower
 Delphinium
 Dianthus (Pinks)
 Dimorphotheca
 *Eschscholtzia
 Forget-me-not

Foxglove
 Freesias
 Gaillardia
 Godetia
 Golden Feather
 *Gypsophila
 Heliotrope (in tins)
 Hollyhock
 *Hunnemannia
 *Larkspur

Linaria
 Lobelia (in tins)
 *Lupins
 Marguerites
 (Shasta Daisy)
 Marigold
 Marvel of Peru
 *Mignonette
 Mimulus
 *Nasturtium

Nemesia
 Nicotiana
 *Nigella
 Pansy
 Pentstemon
 Petunia (in tins)
 Phlox
 *Poppy
 Primula (in tins)
 Ranunculus

Salpiglossis
 Scabiosa
 Schizanthus
 Stocks
 Sweet Peas
 Sweet William
 Verbena
 Violets (in tins)
 Virginian Stocks
 Wallflower


 *Thin out and transplant.*

APRIL

BORECOLE or **KALE**—Finish sowing
BROAD BEANS—Make a good sowing
BET—Finish sowing
ENDIVE—Finish sowing
LEEKS—Finish sowing

LETTUCE—Sow for a succession
MUSTARD and **CRESS**—Sow fortnightly
ONION—Finish sowing a few
PARSLEY—Finish sowing

PARSNIP—Finish sowing
RADISH—Sow for a succession
SPINACH—Sow a medium crop
TURNIP—Finish sowing

 *Plant out Borecole, Cabbage, Celery, Leeks, Onions, Parsley, etc. Cut the stems of Asparagus down to the surface as they decay. Top dress and manure with horse droppings.*

Flowers.—This is the last month of autumn, and, if not already done, sowing should not be further delayed, as the cold weather, which will soon be upon us, will retard their growth. The canvas frame is now not only useful for shading purposes but is also a protection against frosts; remove the cover entirely during the day when it is fine, replacing it at night. Sow:—

Acroclinium
 Adonis
 Ageratum
 *Alyssum
 Anemone
 Antirrhinum
 (Snapdragon)
 Aquilegia
 Bellis(double Daisy)
 *Calendula


*Calendula
 Calliopsis
 *Candytuft
 Canterbury Bells
 Carnation
 *Clarkia
 *Cornflower
 Delphinium
 Dianthus (Pinks)

Dimorphotheca
 *Eschscholtzia
 Forget-me-not
 Foxglove
 Freesias
 Gaillardia
 Godetia
 Golden Feather
 *Gypsophila

Heliotrope (in tins)
 Hollyhock
 *Hunnemannia
 *Larkspur
 *Lupins
 Marguerites
 (Shasta Daisy)
 Marigold
 Marvel of Peru

*Mignonette
 *Nasturtium
 Nicotiana
 Pansy
 Pentstemon
 Petunia (in tins)
 Phlox
 *Poppy
 Primula (in tins)
 Ranunculus

Salpiglossis
 Scabiosa
 Stocks
 Sweet Peas
 Sweet William
 Verbena
 Violets (in tins)
 Virginian Stocks
 Wallflower


 *Continue to plant out seedlings from previous sowings.*

MAY

BROAD BEANS—Make a good sowing
LETTUCE—Sow under protection

MUSTARD and **CRESS**—Sow fortnightly
RADISH—Sow a few in a sunny spot

SPINACH—Sow a few

 *Divide and replant Herbs, Horse Radish, etc. Transplant Cabbage, Leeks, Onions, Parsley, etc. Dig, manure, and trench your garden. Destroy all refuse from past crops.*

Flowers.—Although we are entering the cold season, many of the hardier varieties may still be sown to keep up a succession of bloom. As early frost must be expected this month, it is advisable to sow in a glass or a canvas frame placed in a warm position. Very hardy and strong-growing plants can however be sown out of doors. Sow:—

*Alyssum
 Antirrhinum
 (Snapdragon)
 Aquilegia
 Bellis(double Daisy)
 *Calendula

Calliopsis
 *Candytuft
 Canterbury Bells
 Carnation
 *Clarkia
 *Cornflower
 Delphinium

Dianthus (Pinks)
 Dimorphotheca
 *Eschscholtzia
 Forget-me-not
 Foxglove
 *Gypsophila

*Larkspur
 *Lupins
 Marguerites
 (Shasta Daisy)
 *Mignonette
 *Nasturtium

Nicotiana
 Pansy
 Petunia (in tins)
 Phlox
 *Poppy
 Primula (in tins)


Sweet Peas
 Sweet William
 Stocks
 Verbena
 Wallflower

JUNE

BROAD BEANS—Sow a medium crop
LETTUCE—Sow a few under protection

MUSTARD and **CRESS**—Continue sowing
RADISH—Sow a few in a sunny spot

SPINACH—Sow a few in a warm situation

 *Make sowings under protection. Plant out Herbs, Asparagus Roots, Horse Radish, Rhubarb Roots, Onions, Leeks, etc. Have a thorough clean up of your garden, and dig, manure, and trench same.*

Flowers.—As this is normally a very cold month and no warmth in the soil, only those possessing a glass house, a hot-bed, or a cold frame, should attempt to raise seeds except the very hardiest sorts. The garden should be thoroughly manured and dug over for the coming season. Sow, under protection:—

Antirrhinum
 (Snapdragon)
 Bellis(double Daisy)


*Calendula
 *Candytuft
 *Cornflower

Delphinium
 *Eschscholtzia

Hollyhock
 *Larkspur

*Lupins
 Pansy

Sweet Peas
 Verbena

 *Keep the seed-beds covered at night with straw matting or bags, or give some other protection.*

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and

DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—KIRCHHOFF'S.


Flowers marked (*) do not easily transplant, or, being very hardy, should be sown where plants are intended to remain. Thin out at an early stage; do not allow overcrowding. All other flower seeds can be sown in tins or shaded beds, pricked out into other tins, and finally transplanted to the open ground during suitable weather.

JULY

BROAD BEANS—Sow a medium crop
CABBAGE—Sow a few
LEeks—Sow a few under protection
LETTUCE—Sow a few under protection


MUSTARD and CRESS—Sow fortnightly
PARSLY—Sow a few in tins
PEAS—Sow largely
RADISH—Sow a few in a sunny spot

RHUBARB—Sow a few in a frame
SPINACH—Sow a few in a warm situation
TOMATOES—Sow a few in a frame
TURNIP—Sow a few

 *Protect your seed-beds by canvas shades. Plant out Rhubarb Roots, Horse Radish, Leeks, etc.*

Flowers.—As the weather will not be favourable for sowing out of doors for another month, it will be advisable to do all preparatory work possible in the garden to receive new plants next month and later. The following may be sown if protection can be given:—

Antirrhinum	Carnation	Foxglove	Lobelia (in tins)	Pentstemon	Sweet Peas
(Snapdragon)	Cynoglossum	Golden Feather	Marguerite (Shasta Daisy)	Petunia (in tins)	*Sweet Sultan
*Candytuft	Delphinium	Hollyhock	Marigold	Phlox	Sweet William
Canna	Dianthus (Pinks)	*Hunnemannia	Nicotiana	Salpiglossis	Verbena
Canterbury Bells	*Eschscholtzia	*Larkspur	Pansy	Salvia	Violets (in tins)


 *Keep the seed-beds covered at night with straw matting or bags, or give some other protection.*

AUGUST

ARTICHOKE—Sow a few in a frame
BROAD BEANS—Finish sowing a few
BEET—Make a good sowing
FRENCH BEANS—A few may be sown towards the end of the month in a warm locality
CABBAGE—Sow a medium crop
CAPSICUM—Sow a few in a frame
CAPE GOOSEBERRY—Sow a few
CARROT—Sow a medium crop
CELERY and CELERIAC—Make a small sowing in tins and protect carefully
CHERVIL—Sow a few


CHICORY—Sow a medium crop
CUCUMBER—Make a small sowing in a frame for planting out early
ENDIVE—Sow a few
HERBS—Sow largely all kinds under protection
KOHLE RABI—Sow a few
LEeks—Sow a medium crop
LETTUCE—Sow largely, under protection
MELONS—Sow a few along with Cucumbers in a frame
MUSTARD and CRESS—Sow fortnightly
ONION—Sow largely

PARSLY—Sow a small crop
PARSNIP—Make a good sowing
PEAS—Sow largely
PUMPKIN—Sow a few in a frame
RADISH—Sow largely
RHUBARB—Make a small sowing
SALSIFY and SCORZONERA—Sow a few
SPINACH—Sow largely
SQUASH and VEGETABLE MARROW—Sow a few in a frame
SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET—Sow a few
TOMATO—Sow in tins under protection
TURNIP—Make a good sowing

 *Make good use of your shade frames for raising all kinds of Vegetables and Salads which it is inconvenient to transplant and cannot therefore be raised in tins or boxes. Plant Potatoes. Transplant Onions, Rhubarb, Leeks, etc.*

Flowers.—This month ushers in the spring season, and the increasing warmth will greatly accelerate growth. If weather permits we advise a full sowing of all hardy annuals in open border, and more tender varieties in tins under protection. Sow:—

Acroclinium	Canna	Dimorphotheca	Hollyhock	*Mignonette	Pyrethrum
Adonis	Carnation	*Eschscholtzia	*Hunnemannia	Mina Lobata	Salpiglossis
Ageratum	Chinese Lantern Plant	Forget-me-not	Ice Plant	*Nasturtium	Salvia
*Alyssum	Chrysanthemum	Foxglove	Jap. Kudzu Vine	Nemesia	Scabiosa
Antirrhinum	*Clarkia	Freecias	Kochia	Nicotiana	Schizanthus
Aquilegia	Cobaea	Gaillardia	*Larkspur	*Nigella	Smilax
Arctotis	Cockscomb	Geum	Linaria	Cenothera	Statice
Aster	Convolvulus	Gladiolus	*Linum	*Ornamental Grasses	*Sunflower
Barberson Daisy	*Cornflower	Godetia	Lobelia (in tins)	Pansy	Sweet Peas
Bellis (double Daisy)	Cosmos	Golden Feather	*Lupinus	Pentstemon	*Sweet Sultan
*Calendula	Cynoglossum	Gourds	Lychnis	Petunia (in tins)	Sweet William
Calliopsis	Dahlia	Granadilla	Marguerite	Phlox	Verbena
Canary Creeper	Delphinium	Gypsophila	Marigold	*Poppy	Violets (in tins)
*Candytuft	Dianthus (Pinks)	*Heliotrope (in tins)	Matricaria	Portulaca	Wistaria


 *For the Greenhouse make sowings of Asparagus, Coleus, Fuchsia, Impatiens, Pelargonium (Geranium), Primula, etc. Protect your seed-beds against frost and high winds.*

SEPTEMBER

ARTICHOKE—Sow largely
ASPARAGUS—Sow largely
LIMA BEANS—Sow a medium crop
FRENCH BEANS—Sow a medium crop
RUNNER BEANS—Sow a medium crop
BEET—Make a good sowing
CAPE GOOSEBERRY—Sow largely
CAPSICUM—Sow largely in tins; protect
CARROT—Sow a full crop
CELERY and CELERIAC—Sow largely in tins
CHICORY—Sow a full crop
SWEET CORN or MEALIES—Sow a few late in the month


CUCUMBER—Sow medium crop and protect
EGG PLANT—Make small sowing in frame
ENDIVE—Make a small sowing
HERBS—Sow all kinds
KOHLE RABI—Sow a medium crop
LEeks—Sow a full crop
LETTUCE—Sow largely
MELONS—Sow medium crop and protect
MUSTARD and CRESS—Sow fortnightly
OKRA—Sow a few
ONION—Make a good sowing
PARSLY—Sow a full crop
PARSNIP—Sow a medium crop

PEAS—A few may still be chanced in a cool and shady place
PUMPKIN—Sow a few in a protected place
RADISH—Sow for a succession
RHUBARB—Sow largely
SALSIFY and SCORZONERA—Sow largely
SPINACH—Sow largely
SQUASH and VEGETABLE MARROW—Make a small sowing in a protected place
SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET—Sow largely
TOMATO—Sow largely
TURNIP—Sow a medium crop

 *Make good use of canvas shades. Water and hoe frequently. Transplant Celery, Rhubarb, Leeks, Onions, Parsley, etc.*

Flowers.—This is considered the best month to sow half-hardy annuals as frosts by this time are practically over. Thin out any seedlings which may have germinated too thickly. Mulch the surface of the soil with manure, which will greatly prolong the blooming season of annuals, as it will keep the soil cool and retain the moisture. Sow:—

Acroclinium	Canna	Dianthus (Pinks)	Hollyhock	Matricaria	Pyrethrum
Adonis	Carnation	Dimorphotheca	*Hunnemannia	*Mignonette	Ricinus
Ageratum	Chinese Lantern	*Eschscholtzia	Ice Plant	Mina Lobata	Salpiglossis
*Alyssum	Plant	Forget-me-not	Ipomoea	*Nasturtium	Salvia
Amaranthus	Chrysanthemum	Foxglove	Jap. Kudzu Vine	Nemesia	Scabiosa
Antirrhinum	*Clarkia	Freecias	Kochia	Nicotiana	Schizanthus
Aquilegia	*Cianthus	Gaillardia	*Larkspur	*Nigella	Smilax
Arctotis	Cobaea	Geum	Linaria	Cenothera	Statice
Asters	Cockscomb	Gladiolus	*Linum	*Ornamental Grasses	*Sunflower
Balsam	Convolvulus	Godetia	Lobelia (in tins)	Pansy	*Sweet Sultan
Barberson Daisy	*Cornflower	Golden Feather	*Lupinus	Pentstemon	Sweet William
*Calendula	Cosmos	*Gourds	Lychnis	Petunia (in tins)	Verbena
Calliopsis	Cynoglossum	Granadilla	Marigold	Phlox	Violets (in tins)
Canary Creeper	Dahlia	*Gypsophila	Marguerite	*Poppy	Wistaria
*Candytuft	Delphinium	Heliotrope (in tins)	(Shasta Daisy)	Portulaca	Zinnia

 *For the Greenhouse make sowings of Asparagus, Begonia, Coleus, Cyclamen, Fuchsia, Ferns, Impatiens, Pelargonium, etc.*

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and

DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—KIRCHHOFF'S.

Flowers marked (*) do not easily transplant, or, being very hardy, should be sown where plants are intended to remain. Thin out at an early stage; do not allow overcrowding. All other flower seeds can be sown in tins or shaded beds, pricked out into other tins, and finally transplanted to the open ground during suitable weather.

OCTOBER

ARTICHOKE—Sow a medium crop
 ASPARAGUS—Sow a medium crop
 LIMA BEANS—Sow largely
 FRENCH BEANS—Sow largely
 RUNNER BEANS—Sow largely
 BEET—Sow a full crop
 CAPE GOOSEBERRY—Sow a full crop
 CAPSICUM—Sow largely in tins
 CARROT—Make a good sowing
 CELERY and CELERIAC—Continue sowing in tins
 CHERVIL—Continue sowing

CHICORY—Make a good sowing
 SWEET CORN or MEALIES—Sow largely
 CUCUMBER—Sow largely
 EGG PLANT—Sow largely in tins
 HERBS—Sow all varieties
 KOHL RABI—Sow a medium crop
 LEEK—Finish sowing
 LETTUCE—Sow a medium crop where to remain
 MELONS—Sow largely
 MUSTARD and CRESS—Sow fortnightly
 OKRA—Sow largely

ONION—Finish sowing
 PARSLEY—Sow a few
 PUMPKIN—Make a good sowing
 RADISH—Sow for a continuation
 RHUBARB—Sow a medium crop
 SALSIFY and SCORZONERA—Finish sowing
 SPINACH—Finish sowing ordinary and start sowing New Zealand variety
 SQUASH and VEGETABLE MARROW—Sow largely
 SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET—Sow largely
 TOMATO—Sow largely

Give plenty of shade to the seed-beds. Water and hoe frequently. Plant out from seed-beds—Cucumber, Melons, Marrows, Tomatoes, Parsley, Onions, etc.

Flowers.—The summer heat will soon be upon us, but if favoured with some good rains we can still sow most of the hardy annuals with good prospects of success. Sow all descriptions of flower seeds as recommended for SEPTEMBER (which see).

For the Greenhouse make sowings of the following kinds:—Asparagus, Begonia, Coleus, Cyclamen, Cineraria, Ferns, Fuchsia, Impatiens, Pelargonium, Primula, etc. Give plenty of shade to the seed-beds by using shade frames, etc., and water liberally in dry weather.

NOVEMBER

ARTICHOKE—Sow a few in tins
 ASPARAGUS—Sow a few
 LIMA BEANS—Sow largely
 FRENCH BEANS—Sow largely
 RUNNER BEANS—Sow largely
 BEET—Sow a medium crop
 BROCCOLI—Sow a medium crop
 CABBAGE—Sow a medium crop
 CAPE GOOSEBERRY—Sow a few
 CAPSICUM—Finish sowing
 CARROT—Sow a medium crop
 CAULIFLOWER—Sow a medium crop

CELERY—Sow a few in tins
 CHERVIL—Finish sowing
 SWEET CORN or MEALIES—Sow largely
 CUCUMBER—Sow a full crop
 HERBS—Sow all kinds
 KOHL RABI—Sow a few
 LETTUCE—Sow a medium crop where to remain
 MELONS—Finish sowing
 MUSTARD and CRESS—Sow fortnightly
 OKRA—Finish sowing
 ONION—A few salad onions may be sown

PARSLEY—Sow a few
 PUMPKIN—Sow largely
 RADISH—Sow for succession in a shady place
 RED and SAVOY CABBAGE—Sow a few
 RHUBARB—Finish sowing
 SPINACH—Sow New Zealand variety
 SPINACH BEET or SWISS CHARD—Sow largely
 SQUASH and VEGETABLE MARROW—Sow largely
 TOMATO—Sow for succession

Give plenty of shade to the seed-beds. Water and hoe frequently, so that the ground does not become caked. Plant out from seed-beds—Capsicum, Egg Plant, Parsley, Tomatoes, etc.

Flowers.—Only a limited amount of sowing can be done this month, but all the following will do well provided they are kept well watered. If sown in the open ground, cover the soil with a little stable litter to keep it cool. Germination will be more certain if this is done. Sow:—

Adonis
 Ageratum
 *Alyssum
 *Amaranthus
 Antirrhinum
 (Snapdragon)
 Aquilegia
 Asters
 Balsam
 Barberton Daisy
 *Calendula
 *Calliopsis
 Carnation
 Chrysanthemum
 *Climanthus
 Cockscomb
 *Convolvulus
 *Cornflower
 *Cosmos
 Dahlia
 Dianthus (Pinks)

Dimorphotheca
 *Eschscholtzia
 Foxglove
 Gaillardia
 *Godetia
 *Gypsophila
 Heliotrope (in tins)
 Hollyhock
 Ice Plant
 Ipomoea

Kochia
 *Larkspur
 *Linum
 Lobelia (in tins)
 *Lupinus
 Marguerite
 (Shasta Daisy)
 Marigold
 *Mignonette
 Mina Lobata

*Nasturtium
 Nemesis
 *Nigella
 Pansy
 Pentstemon
 Petunia (in tins)
 Phlox
 *Poppy
 Portulaca
 Pyrethrum
 Ricinus
 Salpiglossis
 Salvia
 Scabiosa
 *Sunflower
 *Sweet Sultan
 Sweet William
 Verbena
 Violet (in tins)
 Zinnia

For the Greenhouse make sowings of Asparagus, Begonia, Cineraria, Coleus, Cyclamen, Ferns, Primula, Pelargonium, etc. Give plenty of shade to the seed-beds by using shade frames, etc., and water liberally in dry weather.

DECEMBER

ARTICHOKE—Finish sowing
 ASPARAGUS—Finish sowing
 LIMA BEANS—Sow a medium crop
 FRENCH BEANS—Sow largely
 RUNNER BEANS—Sow largely
 BEET—Sow for a succession
 BROCCOLI—Sow largely
 CABBAGE—Sow largely
 CARROT—Continue sowing a few
 CAULIFLOWER—Sow a full crop

CELERY—Sow a few in tins
 SWEET CORN or MEALIES—Continue sowing
 CUCUMBER—Sow a medium crop
 HERBS—Sow all kinds
 KOHL RABI—Sow a few
 LETTUCE—Sow a few where to remain
 MUSTARD and CRESS—Sow fortnightly
 PARSLEY—Sow a few
 PARSNIP—Sow largely

PUMPKIN—Finish sowing
 RADISH—Sow a few in a shady place
 RED and SAVOY CABBAGE—Sow a few
 SPINACH—Sow New Zealand variety
 SPINACH BEET or SWISS CHARD—Sow a medium crop
 SQUASH and VEGETABLE MARROW—Sow a medium crop
 TOMATO—Make a final sowing

Give plenty of shade to the seed-beds. Water and hoe frequently, so that the ground does not become caked. Plant out from seed-beds—Cabbage, Cauliflower, Capsicum, Egg Plant, Tomatoes, Parsley, etc.

Flowers.—Generally a hot and dry month, during which scarcely anything in the way of sowing can be done unless there is rain. Water freely if necessary. If not previously done, give the ground a good mulching. This retards evaporation from the soil, besides stimulating the plants and keeping the roots cool. Sow:—

Adonis
 Ageratum
 *Alyssum
 *Amaranthus
 Antirrhinum
 (Snapdragon)
 Aquilegia
 Asters
 Balsam
 Barberton Daisy
 *Calendula
 *Calliopsis
 Chrysanthemum
 *Clarkia
 *Climanthus
 Cockscomb
 *Convolvulus
 *Cornflower

*Cosmos
 Dianthus (Pinks)
 *Eschscholtzia
 Foxglove
 Freesias
 Gaillardia
 *Godetia
 Golden Feather
 *Gypsophila

Hollyhock
 Ice Plant
 Kochia
 *Larkspur
 Lobelia (in tins)
 *Lupinus
 Marigold
 *Mignonette

*Nasturtium
 *Nigella
 Pentstemon
 Petunia (in tins)
 Phlox
 *Poppy
 Portulaca
 Pyrethrum
 Salpiglossis
 Scabiosa
 Stocks
 *Sunflower
 *Sweet Sultan
 Sweet William
 Verbena
 Zinnia

For the Greenhouse make sowings of Asparagus, Begonia, Cineraria, Coleus, Cyclamen, Ferns, Primula, etc. Give plenty of shade to the seed-beds by using shade frames, and water liberally in dry weather.

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and

DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—KIRCHHOFF'S.

Flowers marked (*) do not easily transplant, or, being very hardy, should be sown where plants are intended to remain. Thin out at an early stage; do not allow overcrowding. All other flower seeds can be sown in tins or shaded beds, pricked out into other tins, and finally transplanted to the open ground during suitable weather.

Germination and Crop Maturity Table for Vegetable Seeds

All dates and times given are approximate only, and due allowance must be made either earlier or later for local climatic conditions, season, soil, and cultivation.

	Time to germinate in weeks.	Ready for use after germination.		Time to germinate in weeks.	Ready for use after germination.
<i>Artichoke</i>	2 to 4	second spring	<i>Kohl Rabi</i>	1 to 2	3 to 4 months
<i>Asparagus</i>	3—4	third spring	<i>Leeks</i>	2—3	4—5 "
<i>Broad Beans</i>	1—2	4 to 5 months	<i>Lettuce</i>	1—2	2—3 "
<i>Bush Beans</i>	"	2—3 "	<i>Musk Melon</i>	"	3—4 "
<i>Runner Beans</i>	"	" "	<i>Water Melon</i>	"	" "
<i>Lima Beans</i>	"	3—4 "	<i>Mustard</i>	"	5—6 weeks
<i>Beet</i>	2—3	2—3 "	<i>Onion</i>	2—3	6—8 months
<i>Borecole</i>	1—2	3—5 "	<i>Okra</i>	"	3—4 "
<i>Broccoli</i>	"	6—8 "	<i>Parsley</i>	2—4	" "
<i>Brussels Sprouts</i>	"	5—6 "	<i>Parsnip</i>	"	3—4 "
<i>Cabbage</i>	"	3—5 "	<i>Peas</i>	1—2	" "
<i>Capsicum (Pepper)</i>	2—3	4—5 "	<i>Pumpkin</i>	"	4—5 "
<i>Carrot</i>	2—4	3—4 "	<i>Radish</i>	"	30—50 days
<i>Cauliflower</i>	1—2	5—8 "	<i>Rhubarb</i>	"	third spring
<i>Celery</i>	2—4	5—6 "	<i>Salsify</i>	2—3	5—6 months
<i>Celeriac</i>	"	6—7 "	<i>Scorzenera</i>	"	" "
<i>Chervil</i>	2—3	4—5 "	<i>Shallots</i>	"	4—5 "
<i>Chicory</i>	"	3—4 "	<i>Sorrel</i>	1—2	2—3 "
<i>Corn (Sweet)</i>	1—2	" "	<i>Spinach</i>	"	1—2 "
<i>Cress, Garden</i>	"	3—4 weeks	<i>Spinach Beet (Swiss Chard)</i>	2—3	3—4 "
" <i>Water</i>	"	4—6 "	<i>Squash (Vegetable Marrow)</i>	1—2	" "
<i>Cucumber</i>	"	3—4 months	<i>Tomatoes</i>	2—3	4—5 "
<i>Egg Plant</i>	2—3	4—5 "	<i>Turnip</i>	1—2	2—3 "
<i>Endive</i>	"	3—4 "			

Sowing and Germination Table for Flower Seeds

THE climate and soil of South Africa is in general fairly well suited to the growth of Flowers. Many of our gardening friends, however, are sometimes in doubt when and how best to sow, and when to expect germination, and for them we have designed the following Table. Naturally all the dates and times given are approximate only, and vary according to climatic conditions and districts.

VARIETY OF FLOWER.	Tins represents: Sowing in tins or boxes recom- mended. Transplant.	Time to Sow.	Time required to germinate in weeks.	VARIETY OF FLOWER.	Tins represents: Sowing in tins or boxes recom- mended. Transplant.	Time to Sow.	Time required to germinate in weeks.
	Tins or Open represents: May be sown with equal success either in tins or in the open under pro- tection. Transplant.	S represents Spring.			Tins or Open represents: May be sown with equal success either in tins or in the open under pro- tection. Transplant.	S represents Spring.	
	Outdoors represents: Sow- ing outdoors preferred. Transplant, respectively thin out afterwards.	A represents Autumn.			Outdoors represents: Sow- ing outdoors preferred. Transplant, respectively thin out afterwards.	A represents Autumn.	
<i>Abutilon</i>	Tins	S	2 to 4	<i>Agrostemma</i>	Outdoors	A and S	2 to 3
<i>Acroclineum</i>	Tins or Open	A and S	2—3	<i>Alyssum</i>	"	"	"
<i>Adonis Aestivalis</i>	" "	"	4—6	<i>Amaranthus</i>	"	S	"
<i>Ageratum</i>	" "	"	2—3	<i>Anemone</i>	Tins	A and S	4—6

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table, and inside of Back Cover.

... THEY GROW BETTER ... THEY YIELD BETTER ...

Sowing and Germination Table for Flower Seeds

continued

VARIETY OF FLOWER.	Tins represents: Sowing in tins or boxes recommended. Transplant. Tins or Open represents: May be sown with equal success either in tins or in the open under protection. Transplant. Outdoors represents: Sowing outdoors preferred. Transplant, respectively thin out afterwards.	Time to Sow. S represents Spring. A represents Autumn.	Time required to germinate in weeks.	VARIETY OF FLOWER.	Tins represents: Sowing in tins or boxes recommended. Transplant. Tins or Open represents: May be sown with equal success either in tins or in the open under protection. Transplant. Outdoors represents: Sowing outdoors preferred. Transplant, respectively thin out afterwards.	Time to Sow. S represents Spring. A represents Autumn.	Time required to germinate in weeks.
<i>Anchusa</i>	Tins or Open	A and S	2 to 3	<i>Ferns</i>	Tins	A and S	4 to 8
<i>Antirrhinum</i> (Snapdragon)	" "	"	"	<i>Freesia</i>	"	"	3-5
<i>Aquilegia</i>	Tins	"	2-4	<i>Fuchsia</i>	"	"	"
<i>Arctotis</i>	Tins or Open	S	2-3	<i>Gaillardia</i>	Tins or Open	"	2-3
<i>Asters</i>	" "	"	"	<i>Geum</i>	" "	"	"
<i>Asparagus plumosus</i>	Tins	A and S	4-6	<i>Gilia</i>	" "	"	1-2
<i>Balsams</i>	Tin or Open	S	2-3	<i>Gladiolus</i>	Tins	"	3-4
<i>Barberson Daisy</i> ...	Tins	"	3-4	<i>Godetia</i>	Tins or Open	"	1-2
<i>Bellis</i> (Double Daisy)	"	A and S	1-2	<i>Gourds</i>	Outdoors	S	2-3
<i>Begonia</i>	"	Very early Spring	2-3	(Ornamental)	"	A and S	2-4
<i>Cacalia</i>	Tins or Open	A and S	"	<i>Grasses</i>	"	"	"
<i>Calendula</i>	" "	"	1-2	(Ornamental)	"	"	"
<i>Calliopsis</i>	Outdoors	"	2-3	<i>Granadilla</i> ...	Tins	"	4-6
<i>Campanula</i> (Canterbury Bells)	Tins	"	3-4	<i>Gypsophila</i> ...	Outdoors	"	2-3
<i>Canary Creeper</i> ...	Outdoors	S	2-3	<i>Heliotrope</i> ...	Tins	S	"
<i>Candytuft</i>	"	A and S	"	<i>Helichrysum</i> ...	Outdoors	A and S	1-2
<i>Canna</i>	Tins or Open	S	2-4	<i>Hollyhock</i>	Tins or Open	"	2-3
<i>Cardinal Climber</i>	" "	"	3-4	<i>Hunemannia</i> ...	Outdoors	"	3-4
<i>Catananche</i>	" "	A and S	2-3	<i>Ice Plant</i>	Tins	S	2-3
<i>Carnations</i>	Tins	"	"	<i>Impatiens Sultan</i>	"	"	1-2
<i>Celosia</i>	"	S	"	<i>Ipomœa</i>	Outdoors	"	2-3
<i>Centaurea</i> (Cornflower)	Outdoors	A and S	"	<i>Ipomopsis</i>	Tins or Open	A and S	"
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> ... (Annual vars.)	Tins or Open	"	"	<i>Isoloma</i>	Tins	Very early Spring	"
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> ... (Perennial vars.)	Tins	"	"	<i>Japanese Morning Glories</i>	Outdoors	S	"
<i>Chinese Lantern Plant</i>	Tins or Open	S	"	<i>Japanese Kudzu Vine</i>	Tins or Open	A and S	3 4
<i>Cineraria</i>	Tins	A	"	<i>Kochia</i>	" "	S	1-2
<i>Clarkia</i>	Tins or Open	A and S	"	<i>Blue Lace Flower</i> ...	" "	"	3-4
<i>Clanthus Dampieri</i>	Outdoors	S	4-6	<i>Lantana</i>	Tins	"	3-6
<i>Cobœa scandens</i> ...	Tins or Open	"	2-4	<i>Larkspur (Annual)</i>	Tins or Open	A and S	2-3
<i>Coleus</i>	Tins	A and S	2-3	<i>Lavatera</i>	" "	S	"
<i>Convolvulus</i> ...	Outdoors	S	"	<i>Leptosyne</i>	" "	A and S	"
<i>Cosmos</i>	"	"	"	<i>Linaria Maroccana</i>	Outdoors	"	"
<i>Cynoglossum</i> ...	"	"	"	<i>Linum (Flowering Flax)</i>	"	"	"
<i>Cyclamen</i>	Tins	S and A	4-6	<i>Lobelia</i>	Tins	A and S	3-4
<i>Dahlia</i>	Tins or Open	S	2-3	<i>Lunaria</i>	Tins or Open	"	2-3
<i>Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur)</i>	Tins	A	3-6	<i>Lupinus</i>	Outdoors	"	"
<i>Dianthus (Pink)</i> ...	"	A and S	2-3	<i>Lychnis</i>	Tins	"	3-4
<i>Digitalis (Foxglove)</i>	Tins or Open	"	"	<i>Malope</i>	Tins or Open	"	2-3
<i>Dimorphotheca</i> ...	" "	S	1-2	<i>Marguerites</i>	" "	"	"
<i>Echinops</i>	" "	A and S	4-6	(Shasta Daisy)	" "	"	"
<i>Erysimum</i>	" "	"	2-3	<i>Marigold</i>	" "	S	1-2
<i>Eschscholtzia</i> ...	Outdoors	"	1-2	<i>Mathiola</i>	" "	A and S	2-3
				<i>Matricaria</i> ...	" "	"	2-4

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table, and inside of Back Cover.

Sowing and Germination Table for Flower Seeds

continued

VARIETY OF FLOWER.	Tins represents: Sowing in tins or boxes recom- mended. Transplant.	Time to Sow.	Time required to germinate in weeks.	VARIETY OF FLOWER.	Tins represents: Sowing in tins or boxes recom- mended. Transplant.	Time to Sow.	Time required to germinate in weeks.
	Tins or Open represents: May be sown with equal success either in tins or in the open under pro- tection. Transplant	S represents Spring.			S represents Spring.	A represents Autumn.	
	Outdoors represents: Sow- ing outdoors preferred. Transplant, respectively thin out afterwards.	A represents Autumn.			Outdoors represents: Sow- ing outdoors preferred. Transplant, respectively thin out afterwards.	A represents Autumn.	
<i>Mignonette</i>	Outdoors	A and S	1 to 2	<i>Rosa Polyantha</i> ...	Tins	A and S	4 to 6
<i>Mimulus</i>	Tins	"	2-3	<i>Salpiglossis</i> ...	Tins or Open	"	2-3
<i>Mina Lobata</i> ...	Outdoors	S	3-5	<i>Salvia</i>	Tins	S	"
<i>Mirabilis Jalapa</i> ...	"	"	2-3	<i>Saponaria</i> ...	Outdoors	A and S	"
<i>Myosotis</i> (Forget-me-not)	Tins or Open	A and S	"	<i>Scabiosa</i>	Tins or Open	"	"
<i>Nasturtiums</i>	Outdoors	S and early Autumn	"	<i>Schizanthus</i> ...	" "	"	1-2
<i>Nemesia</i>	Tins or Open	A and S	"	<i>Smilax</i>	Tins	S	4-6
<i>Nemophila</i>	Outdoors	"	"	<i>Statice</i>	Tins or Open	A and S	3-6
<i>Nicotiana</i>	Tins	"	"	<i>Stocks</i>	Tins	A	1-2
<i>Nigella</i>	Tins or Open	"	"	<i>Sunflower</i> ...	Outdoors	S	"
<i>Oenothera</i>	" "	"	"	<i>Sweet Rocket</i> ...	"	A and S	"
<i>Pansies</i>	Tins	"	"	<i>Sweet Sultan</i> ...	"	"	2-3
<i>Pelargonium</i> (Geranium)	"	"	4-6	<i>Sweet William</i> ...	Tins	"	"
<i>Pentstemon</i>	"	"	3-4	<i>Sweet Peas</i>	Outdoors	"	"
<i>Perilla</i>	Tins or Open	S	3-5	<i>Everlasting Peas</i> ...	Tins or Open	"	"
<i>Petunia</i>	Tins	"	2-3	<i>Tithonia</i>	" "	S	3-6
<i>Phlox (Annual)</i> ...	Tins or Open	A and S	3-4	<i>Thalictrum</i> ...	Tins	A and S	3-4
<i>Phlox (Perennial)</i>	Tins	A	6-20	<i>Valeriana</i>	Tins or Open	"	2-3
<i>Poppies (Annual)</i>	Outdoors	A and S	3-4	<i>Verbena</i>	Tins	"	3-4
<i>Poppies (Perennial)</i>	"	A	4-10	<i>Vinca</i>	"	S	4-8
<i>Portulaca</i>	Tins or Open	S	2-3	<i>Violet</i>	"	A and S	4-20
<i>Primula</i>	Tins	Late Spring	2-4	<i>Viola cornuta</i> ...	"	"	3-4
<i>Pyrethrum</i>	"	A and S	2-3	<i>Viscaria</i>	Outdoors	"	2-3
<i>Ranunculus</i>	"	Very early Autumn	3-4	<i>Wallflower</i>	Tins	A	"
<i>Rhodanthe</i>	Tins or Open	S	2-3	<i>Wistaria</i>	"	S	6-8
<i>Ricinus</i>	Outdoors	"	"	<i>Xeranthemum</i> ...	Outdoors	A and S	2-3
				<i>Zinnia</i>	Tins or Open	S	1-2

The quickest and surest way to raise all ordinary Vegetable and Flower Seeds is to sow them in a well-prepared Seed-bed outdoors, and to use some old sacks for covering. Keep sacks moist, so that soil below sacks never gets dry, but be careful to remove covering as soon as seeds start sprouting, so as to give air and light to the young seedlings.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33), our Sowing and Germination Table, and inside of Back Cover.

Classification of Flowers

To enable Customers to tell at a glance what Flowers are suitable for any special purpose and situation, we have classified all the Flowers of which we sell Seed into the following Lists.

SHOWY FLOWERING ANNUALS for Beds and Massing (1 to 2 feet)

Ageratum	Cockscomb	Hunnemannia	Poppy
Alyssum	Cornflower	Linum	Portulaca
Antirrhinum	Chrysanthemum	Lobelia	Ranunculus
(Dwarf)	Dianthus	Marigold (Dwarf)	Salvia
Asters (Dwarf)	Erysimum	Mignonette	Schizanthus
Balsams	Eschscholtzia	Nasturtium (Dwarf)	Stocks
Calendula	Gaillardia	Nemesia	Sweet Sultan
Calliopsis	Geranium	Pansy	Verbena
Candytuft	Gilia	Petunia	Zinnia (Dwarf)
Carnation	Godetia	Phlox	

TALL SHOWY ANNUALS

for Backgrounds, Borders, and Grouping (from 2 ft. up)

Amaranthus	Dahlia	Marigold (Tall)	Salvia
Antirrhinum (Tall)	Dimorphotheca	Marguerite	Scabiosa
Arctotis	Larkspur	Nicotiana	Sunflower
Asters (Tall)	Leptosyne	Poppy	Statice
Calliopsis	Lupins	Salpiglossis	Zinnia (Tall)
Cosmos			

SHOWY FLOWERING PERENNIALS

for Beds and Massing (1 to 2 feet)

Anemone	Heliotrope	Pinks	Violet
Dianthus	Matricaria	Sweet William	Wallflower
Forget-me-not	Myosotis	Verbena	

TALL SHOWY PERENNIALS

for Backgrounds, Borders, and Grouping (from 2 ft. up)

Aquilegia	Chrysanthemum	Geum	Pentstemon
Campanula	Delphinium	Hollyhock	Pyrethrum
Canna	Digitalis	Lupins	

PLANTS suitable for Edgings

Ageratum	Golden Feather	Nasturtium	Portulaca
Alyssum	Lobelia	(Dwarf)	Senecio (Dwarf)
Bellis (Daisy)	Marigold	Pansy	Verbena
Candytuft	(Dwarf vars.)	Perilla	Viola
Celosia	Matricaria	Petunia	Zinnia (Dwarf)
Centaurea cand.	Mignonette	Phlox (Dwarf)	Parsley

EVERLASTINGS for Winter Bouquets

Acroclineum	Gypsophila paniculata	Rhodanthé
Catananche	Helichrysum	Statice
Chinese Lantern Plant	Lunaria	Xeranthemum

CLIMBING VINES

for Arbors, Verandahs, &c.

Canary Creeper	Granadilla	Nasturtium
Cardinal Climber	Ipomoea	(Tall)
Cobaea scandens	Kudzu Vine	Sweet Peas
Convolvulus	Mina lobata	
Gourds	Morning Glories	Scarlet Runners

SEEDS OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Asparagus	Cyclamen	Isoloma
Begonia	Ferns	Pelargonium
Cineraria	Fuchsia	Primula
Coleus	Impatiens	

LONG-STEMMED FLOWERS

notably suitable FOR CUTTING

Anemone	Dianthus	Pentstemon
Antirrhinum	Gaillardia	Phlox
Aquilegia	Geum	Poppy
Arctotis	Gladiolus	Pyrethrum ros.
Asters	Godetia	Ranunculus
Calendula	Gypsophila	Salpiglossis
Calliopsis	Helichrysum	Salvia
Campanula	Hunnemannia	Scabiosa
Candytuft	Larkspur	Shasta Daisy
Carnations	Leptosyne	Statice
Chrysanthemum	Linaria	Stocks
Clarkia	Lupins	Sunflower
Cornflower	Marguerite	Sweet Peas
Cosmos	Marigold	Sweet Sultan
Cynoglossum	Matricaria	Sweet William
Dahlia	Mignonette	Violet
Delphinium	Nigella	Zinnia

FRAGRANT FLOWERS

Alyssum	Mathiola	Sweet Peas
Carnations	Mignonette	Sweet Rocket
Dianthus	Nicotiana	Sweet Sultan
Erysimum	Petunia	Sweet William
Freesia	Primula auricula	Violet
Heliotrope	Scabiosa	Wallflower
Marigold	Stocks	

— Beautify your Home with Flowers from your Own Garden —

To Successfully Produce Any Crop the Following are Positively Necessary:—

(1st) SEEDS OF UNQUESTIONABLE QUALITY.—The great reputation that Kirchhoff's Garden Seeds have attained has been from the great care annually taken in their selection, growth, and cultivation; they will always be found not only reliable but of the very finest quality. When you buy Kirchhoff's Seeds you don't indulge in a speculation, you invest in a **certainty**; you buy the best Seed which the world produces, tested for germination and guaranteed as regards purity.

(2nd) CULTIVATION.—Plan and care for your garden intelligently. Make the soil as rich as possible and keep the surface in a fine, smooth, and level condition. Mark the garden off into beds of convenient size to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule, never let the same kind or crop occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. **Cover seeds not more than two or three times the diameter of the seed**; press the soil firmly over the seed; sow and plant in rows so that the starting seedlings can be seen easily, and **keep seed-beds shaded and moist**. Careful attention is required as soon as the seed is sprouted, that covering (shading) is removed, and that seedlings may not suffer for lack of moisture or of air. **Thin out early and liberally to prevent overcrowding**, and transplant surplus if convenient. Many minute plants from the finer seeds are killed by drenching with water while very young. In the first stage of their existence plants require moisture in a minute quantity only, often repeated. If there is any rain do not neglect the opportunity of transplanting any seedlings from previous sowings. After transplanting the seedlings should be watered and shaded from the sun for a few days until thoroughly established. During dry weather the constant use of a rake or hoe not only helps to destroy weeds but to conserve the soil moisture, but never cultivate plants when they are wet—they "catch cold," resulting sometimes in rust, blight, mildew, and other plant diseases. On account of our long hot summers and dry winters most of our gardens suffer for want of sufficient water, which should if possible be applied to the roots only. Allow plants plenty of room for development if you want the best results.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 33) and our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 102, 103, and 104).

KIRCHHOFF'S

Gardening Guide

1930
1931



P. O. Box 6786

Cor. Jeppe & Loveday Streets

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